The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,633.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 3rd September 1870, at 5 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	23
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Fao	23
„ Guadur	8	„ Bushire	25
„ Muscat	11	„ Lingo	27
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Bunder Abbas	29
			Oct.
„ Lingo	14	„ Muscat	1
„ Bushire	17	„ Guadur	3
„ Fao	18	„ Kurrachee	5
Arrive Bussorah	19	Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2, 00 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £217	2nd Class. £22	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the aforenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

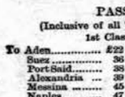
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEKANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £ 29	2nd Class. £ 15	Deck. £ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 54	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 703 Tons, Captain Cazzolis, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £35; 2nd class £24.

Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£13-16	£ 9-16.	„ PARIS	£23-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of AUSTRALIAN FLOUR; also, PRESERVED BEEF and MUTTON, just landing from the BUCHIN CASTLE. These are of the best quality, and perfectly fresh.—Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Church Street.

Bombay, 24th August 1870.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.

A supply of very fine No. 2, in boxes of 500 each. Per thousand—Cash Rs. 15; Cr. Rs. 50.

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF
LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair; prevents the formation of dandriff; and keeps the skin soft and cool.

Prepared and sold in bottles at	Cash. Rs. 1-12	Credit. Rs. 2-0

BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STANDARD BAROMETER, on the Kew principle	Rs. 108 0	120 0
KEW OBSERVATORY THERMOMETER (Meteorological Office and Admiralty Pattern) with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM THERMOMETER, for ordinary registration; cuvine divided on the stem, and indelibly figured on Casella's improved porcelain scale, which effectually resists all effects of weather	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM THERMOMETER, mounted to correspond with the above	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS; the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, for travellers, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant. They are cuvine divided on the stem and cannot be injured in travelling, unless by actual breakage	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS, of smaller size, as specially designed by L. Casella for the Alpine Club, very portable and compact	22 0	25 0
MASON'S HYGROMETER, as supplied to the Government and the Members of the British Meteorological Society	37 0	42 0
ANEROID BAROMETER, with Silvered-metal Dial, engraved scale of Altitudes, and Thermometer, in Morocco Case	45 0	50 0
ANEROID BAROMETER, with Card Dial, in Morocco Case	22 8	25 0
ANEROID BAROMETER, watch size, Silvered Dial, in Maroon Case	45 0	50 0
OZONOMETER, Dr. Schonbein's with Ozone Case	18 0	20 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS on Saxe's self-registering principle, from	13 8	32 0
THERMOMETERS, a large assortment of various sizes, and mountings, from	2 0	54 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
No. 7 Parree Bazaar Street.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found, particulars as to transit and passenger rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariats,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the use of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet wit attention :—

Peacock's and Mc.Innes's Anti-fouling Composition.	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.	
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.	
Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of two thousand gallons of RAW LINSEED OIL, and one thousand gallons of BOILED LINSEED OIL, to be delivered as required, will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th September next.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent,
Company's Offices, Bombay, 29th August 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the following Works :—

Rebuilding the Sepoys' Pendall, No. 2, in the Marine Lines.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Office of Exec. Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 26th Aug. 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to SINGAPORE of twelve time-expired CHINESE and MALAY CONVICTS.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage, the Owner, Agent or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would otherwise have been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final moiety of the Passage Money.

The words "Tenders for the time-expired Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th August 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 1st September 1870, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of sale :—

H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 654 28/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 235 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Earl Canning, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1865, being 661 70/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 223 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Sir John Lawrence, built of Iron at London in 1865, being 577 10/100 tons, 70 Horse Power, 204 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet beam, draft of water 11 feet when light, 14 feet when deep.

Terms of Sale—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEABLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visé'd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE P. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th August 1870. Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 31st August 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Managers,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1870.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to 31st instant.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN, SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI, AND OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAYS.

On and after 1st September 1870 PASSENGERS will be booked through between the principal places on the G. I. P. and the above Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC of all kinds will also be received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission via Jubbulpore to any Goods Station on either of the above Railways and vice versa, and Consignments of Goods of two Tons or more in weight will be sent through to their destination in the wagons in which they are originally loaded to all those places on either line where there is through Railway communication.

The FARES and RATES of the respective Companies will be ADDED together to make up the through charges, but no addition will be made for Terminals at the various Junction Stations upon Goods invoiced through.

The Classifications of the several descriptions of Goods when invoiced through is the same on all the Railways concerned, except that the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P. Railway at the class rates named below when consigned to or from stations on either of the above mentioned Railways, viz. :—

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Embroidery, Glassware, Globes, Millinery, Opium, Silk—Fourth Class.

Beads, Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages (cased), Cotton Piece Goods, Crape, Garlic, Hosiery, Linen, Twists not pressed, Wearing Apparel, Wool ns—Third Class.

Cotton (foreign made), Fish (dry), Hides (loose), Jaggery, Leaves of all kinds, Sugar (not candied), Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (fodder), Manure, Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Fish fresh, as parcels by Passenger Train only.

These arrangements will be in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th August 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, } Petitioners.
Liquidators of the said Company,

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Forth day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made. Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court do h order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioner, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
G. H. FARRAN.
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, abo ve set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and address s, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1857, and in the matter of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited.)

PURSUANT to the Resolution passed in the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation, which was held on the 19th day of June last, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rupees Seven per share has been made upon the Contributories of the Corporation. They are therefore required to pay the same at the office of the Corporation, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, on or before the 8th September next, or legal proceedings shall be at once taken without further notice.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

NOTICE.—CLOSING of COLABA CEMETERY.—Under Section 207 of Act. II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R. E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the Christian Burial-ground at Colaba is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and I hereby give Notice, that on and after 1st NOVEMBER 1870, it will NOT BE LAWFUL to BURY any CORPSE within the said CHRISTIAN BURIAL-GROUND. Whoever on and after 1st November 1870 shall bury any Corpse within the said Christian Burial-ground, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II of 1865, will be liable to a fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence.

By order and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th August 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads :—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Cemetery.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders must be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

La Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

CHEROOTS,
made expressly to order of
Mr. J. NEUBERG,
from carefully selected Trichinopoly and Pondicherry

TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY No. 1. Prime quality.
Ditto „ 1. Thomson's Muster.
Ditto Ditto III. Thomson's Muster.
Ditto Noble Cheroots.

PONDICHERRY—Indiana Cigars.
Ditto Long Cheroots.

BURMA CHEROOTS.
BARINGTON ditto.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THOS. BEARS' BIRD'S EYE and LATAKIA, BEST HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
CIGAR HOLDERS.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
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Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment}

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS is the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—26TH AUGUST 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents, heavy amounts, at Rs. 97-2, and 97-4, or 2-14 to 2-12 discount for cash.
5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 106 to 106-4.
5½ per cents, at Rs. 113.
3 Years' Debentures, large amounts, at Rs. 101-8.
In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,395.
National Bank shares, 4 to 5 batches at Rs. 125.
40 Bank of Upper India shares, at Rs. 62.
—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM CARRINGTON & CO.'S CIRCULAR, August 27.)

On the whole, there has been more business done this week than during the two preceding ones. The rates of freight, however, have suffered a slight decline. Many shippers have offered low rates for America and for the United Kingdom, but agents have been very firm.

Steam tonnage, of which there are 4,500 tons disengaged in port, has had a most depressing effect upon freights. The weather, too, has been against business, inasmuch as the constant rain has hindered the transport of produce and the drying of jute.

There is an ample supply of tonnage in port, and there are 23 vessels over 25 days out from Home. Number of vessels in port of all classes not fixed 22, tonnage 23,500 tons.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Toole, Lieutenant, Quartermaster, on leave, from Deolalee.
Brigg, Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmednd.
Lewis, Captain, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Trousdale, Surgeon Major, B. Medical Service, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Pelham, Captain, 8th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 30.

Roston, Captain, 45th Regiment, on sick leave, to Madras.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th August 1870.

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned Lieutenants, employed in the Public Works Department in India, to be seconded, but not to be succeeded in their corps:—
Stephen Weston Jenner. Dated 23rd February 1870.
John Barber Lindsell. Dated 25th February 1870.
Edward Pemberton Leach. Dated 25th February 1870.
Charles Frederic Call. Dated 14th May 1870.

17th Foot.—Captain George William Dawson, from half-pay late 47th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Richard Cockhill, who retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 13th July 1870.

25th Foot.—Paymaster and Honorary Major Henry J. Walsh, from 94th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice the Honourable M. Mostyn, transferred to 101st Foot. Dated 13th July 1870.

70th Foot.—Staff Surgeon William Henry Harris to be Surgeon, vice Henry Kelsall, who on appointment, as stated in the Gazette of 27th May 1870, has been cancelled. Dated 29th April 1870.

85th Foot.—Ensign William Wildman Kettlewell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Rowland McKay, who retires. Dated 13th July 1870.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant Charles Fleming Gleig to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Elliot promoted. Dated 28th February 1870.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Lindsay H. John Barnard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Alexander Stuart Harington, who retires. Dated 13th July 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

104th Foot.—Captain H. Chambers McDonald to be Major, vice Lock, seconded, on being appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the Bombay establishment. Dated 8th July 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant L. W. Taylor to be Captain, from the 12th June 1870.
19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant C. Skinner to be Captain, from the 7th of August 1870.
76th Foot.—Major C. R. Richardson to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 16th of February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—
29th Native Infantry.—Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Harington, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 17th August 1870.

Kussowlie Convalescent Depot.—The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Captain G. F. Beamish, of the 30th Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Rawkes, who proceeds to England, on promotion. Dated 16th August 1870.

7th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to permit Captain G. Logan to retain the Adjutancy, on promotion. Dated 16th August 1870.

27th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to permit Captain H. H. Birch to retain the Adjutancy, on promotion. Dated 16th August 1870.

Cavalry, Instructors from the Horse Guards, the promotion of Ensign W. D. Graham, 105th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, published in General Orders, dated May 13th, is cancelled. Dated 18th August 1870.

Major H. Maxwell, Staff Corps, late Aide-de-Camp to Major General Trevor, commanding the Meerut Division, is posted to Meerut, for general duty.

The undermentioned officers are qualified to act as Instructors in Army Signalling:—
Major J. Hutton, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 21st Punjab Native Infantry.
Lieutenant C.B. Horsburgh, General List, Bengal Cavalry, and Adjutant 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

With reference to General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, of the 8th June 1870, the following Veterinary Surgeons will be moved with brigades and batteries of Royal Artillery in the course of annual relief:—
Veterinary Surgeon J. C. Dwyer, F. Brigade, from Meerut to Peshawur, with the Head Quarters A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.
Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, from Peshawur to Meerut, with Head Quarters 19th Brigade.
Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick, 19th Brigade, from Jhansi to Cawnpore, with A. Battery of that brigade.
Veterinary Surgeon S. T. Goddard, 16th Brigade, from Jullundur to Jhansi, with G. Battery, 19th Brigade.
Veterinary Surgeon J. E. Elpetros, 8th Brigade, will remain at Bareilly, and assume professional charge of the horses of G. Battery, 14th Brigade, on arrival from Jubbulpore.

Assistant Apothecary P. W. Serle, of the Subordinate Medical Department, lately attached to the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, was, in conformity with the sentence of a District Court Martial, dismissed the service from the 19th July 1870.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Thirtieth Division Order, dated the 22nd July, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Macmullen, attached to 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs at Dagshai, to proceed to Umballa, for duty with the 106th Foot.

Oude Division Order, dated the 20th July, appointing Captain G. J. Paisley, 2nd in Command 34th Native Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major at Lucknow, vice Captain R. G. Birch, late 1st Europ ean Light Cavalry.

Presidency District Order, dated the 15th July, appointing Assistant Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, M. B., to the medical charge of the 22nd Native Infantry, vice Surgeon T. P. Wright.

Dated the 27th idem, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Boyd, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, to do duty with the 8th Native Infantry at Alipore.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 2nd July, directing Assistant Surgeon W. N. Keefer to relieve Assistant Surgeon W. Harvey of the medical charge of the Doaba corps, and the latter, on being relieved, to proceed to Peshawur, to appear before a medical board.

Rawul Pindee Brigade Order, dated the 23rd July, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon W. F. Murray, M. B., doing duty with the 24th Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle.

20th Hussars.—Regimental Order, dated the 28th March last, appointing Lieutenant Major J. Carley to act as Riding-master, vice Mr. J. E. Wills.

21st Hussars.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th June last, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant B. A. Combe to officiate as Riding-master, in addition to his other duties, as temporary Riding-master, vice Kynaston, promoted.

Sappers and Miners.—Regimental Order, dated the 26th July, appointing Lieutenant R. Harvey, Royal Engineers, officiating Superintendent Park and Field Train, to officiate as Superintendent of Instruction, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant C. F. Call, Royal Engineers, appointed to the Department Public Works.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 24th April last, appointing Lieutenant J. L. Abergih-Mackay, 19th Hussars, to act as Adjutant, vice Captain H. Chapman.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th July, making the following appointments:—
Captain E. Atkins, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate in the latter appointment, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern.
Lieutenant S. D. Turnbull, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 2nd idem, vice Captain C. O. W. Apperley, on leave.

11th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 21st July, making the following temporary appointments, vice Captain H. H. Wheler, officiating Wing Officer, proceeding on leave:—
Captain and Adjutant J. McNair to officiate as Wing Officer.
Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. G. Becher to officiate as Adjutant.
Lieutenant A. J. Stead, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

17th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th July, appointing Lieutenant J. E. Campbell to resume the duties of Quartermaster, and to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant F. L. Graves, Royal Artillery, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Quartermaster.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
4th Hussars.—Captain F. Gooch, to Bombay, from the 22nd August to the 22nd September, to appear before a medical board.

33th Foot.—Surgeon W. S. Whylock, M.D., to Murree, from the 11th August to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

60th Foot, 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant F. G. Doyle, to remain in England, to the 9th June 1871, on private affairs, in extension.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant and Local Captain A. L'E. F. Holmes, (1st Wing Subaltern 15th Native Infantry,) to remain at Simla, from the 5th August to the 5th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

85th Foot.—Ensign I. W. T. S. Smythe, to remain at Murree, from the 31st July to the 5th August, on medical certificate in extension.

86th Foot.—Lieutenant F. A. Remmington, 2nd Wing Subaltern 15th Native Infantry, to remain in Calcutta, from the 25th August to the 17th September, to study the native languages, in extension.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Punjab	Nacoda	Jeddah, August 10.
	Mariabai (s)	Ribbert	Bussorah, August 12.
	Evening Star		Calcutta, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Annie Fleming	Mapherson	Java.
	Greyhound	Duffy	Liverpool.
	Dacca (s)	Boyle	Malabar Coast & Calcutta.
	Fazal Currim	Nacoda	Penang.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Bloos, Hector, to China, &c.
Steamer Hindostan, Curling, to Aden and Suez.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
26	Moolmein (s)	James	Akyab, August 23.
	India	Savoy	London, May 15.
	Bassein	Tully	(Pegu not mentioned) May 16.
	Western Star	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 5.
	Ethiopian (s)	Scott	Singapore, August 7.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

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Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

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Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Direc or of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 "
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRAGANZA—August 25th, at Mapuça, Goa, the wife of Mr. S. A. Braganza, Secretariat, Public Works Department, of a son.
LAWSON—August 26th, at the Retreat, Mazagon, the wife of Henry W. G. Lawson, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

BRAGANZA—August 25th, at Mapuça, Goa, Abelina, beloved wife of M. S. A. Braganza, Secretariat, Public Works Department, aged 35 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WHITTEN—August 23th, at 3, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Whitten, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CURTHS August 25th, at Durham Lodge, Mount Road, Madras, Mrs. Herman R. Curths, of a da ghter.
WHEELER—August 19th, at Rangoon, the wife of J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

WILKES—August 20th, at Jhansie, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Edwin Wilkes, Royal Artillery, of a son.
SMITH—August 23rd, at Landour, the wife of Sidney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Agra, of a son.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—August 19th, at Umballa, John Charles Johnson, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

ANOTHER batch of interesting papers has been published by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The subjects referred to in the memos. and reports range from the size of a soldier's bath-room to Pettenkoffer's theory of cholera, and the caprices of that dread agent of death itself. Mainly interesting to officers engaged in the work of sanitation, the general run of officials will find in them much that is useful and suggestive. What we especially notice is the attention paid to the subject and the activity, gradually growing into a disciplined force, which is everywhere observable. With more satisfaction we record the fact that the Sanitary Commissioner shows a decided leaning towards simple and unexpensive measures, a proper dread of "magnificent ideas," a well sustained hostility to the mania afflicting so many people to set everything straight by to-morrow morning, and pay for the inevitable waste of money on their costly projects by raising loans and mortgaging municipal and village revenues. In all time he has been the best friend of his species and the greatest man who has produced the largest results with the smallest means. The man who tells you that he could work miracles, if he only had money, is not only a man to be dreaded, but a man who probably neglects the infinitely little because he cannot obtain the infinite y great. Yet life is made up of the infinitely little, and the sum total is large. Far more good would be accomplished if all who have power used it to achieve the work nearest them and practicable, than if they waited for a millenium of capital scorning to work by degrees. The Sanitary Commissioner is not afraid to say that "progress must be slow;" that many evils could be remedied at once by means simpler and less expensive than the grand works proposed; that the villages should not be neglected because the towns cannot properly afford the large sums required for the large works; and that "all real sanitary reforms must be worked out by the aid of the people themselves." Consequently the greatest progress will be a sum of small efforts, and progress of that kind is all the more valuable because it is more likely to be permanent. The people must be led up to cleanliness in that wide sense which applies to things as well as persons; and cannot be pumped up by an extensive application of borrowed money.

On a subject so minute as the disposing of dirty water from washhouses in military quarters, one would not look for the outgrowth of expensive suggestions, and expensive practice. Yet such is the case. Many of the practices are objectionable, and should be avoided if they can be avoided. Two of the proposed remedies illustrate the expensive mania. One is to run the water into what are called absorbing wells, the other to carry it off by underground drains. The Sanitary Commissioner condemns both; and suggests that "small masonry channels should be provided to some distance from the building, and that thereafter the water should run onwards on surface cuttings to water grass plots and gardens." Of course due precautions must be taken to prevent impurities of a noisome kind from getting into the waste and making the channels so many sewers. The Commissioner pointedly remarks that "the growth of trees and of green patches of grass between the barracks would be of advantage, and the great obstacle to such an improvement is the want of water." The use of trees as a medium for intercepting malaria is now understood and applied. Screens of trees are recommended to keep off the exhalations from lands lying below the level of irrigation canals. Every one who has lived in England will appreciate the value of a grove of trees between him and a marsh or the east wind.

Cholera forms the subject of many notes, but we have nothing new to say on the question of its origin, extension, prevention. It is a mystery. Neither highlands nor lowlands are exempt from its visitations. Its source may be partly in water partly in soil or in air. We know and pretend to know nothing whatever about it. Dr. Bryden has found that in one or two places it recurs about the same period, within a few hours, every year. It passes cordons of sentries, and defies quarantine. "Pettenkoffer's theory" having got a strong hold of the medico-scientific mind, great and laudable, but not over well regulated, efforts are in progress to test it by an observation of the facts. At all events many men here and in England have seen a close connection between water supply and the severity of this disease. Dr. Townsend, who investigated the facts connected with the epidemic in the Central Provinces last year, as we find from the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, connects the two. "Comparing the different tracts of country, he finds that where the number of villages attacked and the percentage of mortality from cholera were small, the water was chiefly drawn from deep wells, where it was abundant; and that where it fell with the greatest severity, the water-supply was both deficient in quantity, and especially liable to contamination. Or, taking the districts where the disease was most prevalent, the ratio of mortality, as a rule, was high or low in individual towns and villages in inverse proportion to the measure of good, pure water available. Numerous instances are cited in which individual villages in an infected tract escaped the severity of the outbreak, and in some instances escaped altogether, and where no explanation could be assigned for the enviable distinction beyond the fact that the water-supply of that community was more abundant and better than that of their neighbours. On the other hand, the villages that suffered in the greatest degree were all dependent on sources of water-supply more or less evidently liable to all kinds of pollution." Now we may remark that where people are regardless of the character of their water supply they are most likely to be equally indifferent in other things; and it seems to us desirable that the general sanitary state of villages that escape, as well as the quality of the water they use, should be compared with the villages ravaged by cholera. But all will agree with the Sanitary Commissioner that "it is sufficient for all practical purposes to admit the fact that one of the most important sanitary reforms which can be adopted for preserving the people from the ravages of cholera is to improve the water-supply." Yet hand in hand with this improvement should go a general war on filth and filthy habits.

We call attention to the "General remarks on the preparation of sanitary reports" which we print elsewhere. On one point—the "importance of sanitary tours"—we would ask whether the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay has ever made or is ever likely to make a sanitary tour? When are we to have from him a report equaling in value that of Dr. Planck which we noticed some months ago? Perhaps the reason is that Bombay presents to all India the anomaly of a Sanitary Commissioner who is not a medical man, and who is obliged to obtain the service of a secretary. Either our Commissioner is competent to perform the duties of his office or he is not. If he is, why does he not perform them; if he is not ——?

ENSIGN H. S. W. CONNOR, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

THE efforts to get up a cavalry corps of Volunteers in Calcutta have not met with success. The infantry number about 300.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY CLAY, having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to the rank of a major from the 24th August 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

SURGEON H. WAKEFIELD, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON F. G. JOYNT, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and Surgeon European General Hospital, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

WE note, leaving readers to attach what significance they like to the fact, that the French Rentes were down to 59 at Paris on Monday. That, we are told, is the lowest figure they have yet reached. They stood on the 4th inst. at 67·55.

THE administration report of the Mahee Kanta for the year 1869—from the pen of Lieut.-Col. Black, the Political Agent—has just reached us. Government consider the general results of the administration to have been of a satisfactory character.

MR. DUNBAR, of the 21st Fusiliers, (at Bangalore) has accomplished his self-imposed task of walking 50 miles in 20 hours and time to spare. He did it, including resting time, in 19h. 10m. For the last half mile he was escorted by the band of the regiment, which struck up the appropriate air of "Johnny comes marching home."

WE have been favored with a copy of a curious little publication just issued from a Bombay press. It contains Becker's famous Rhine-Lied in German, English, and Gujarati; and De Musset's biting reply, in French, English, and Gujarati. In the vernacular they have been a good deal amplified by the translator, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee, who is himself a poet, known to fame under the name of "Munsookh."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

MARCH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA ON PARIS.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST, 1-2 P.M.

Advices from Paris state that the French army left Vouziers on Sunday for the direction of Réthel. The Prussians arrived at Vouziers shortly afterwards.

The thirteenth army corps, 50,000 strong, has been despatched from Paris to reinforce Macmahon.

The King of Prussia is advancing on Paris through Upper Marne and Mouse.

It is stated that it has been decided to remove the Minister of War for the Interior from Paris.

General Barlow has been gazetted Colonel of the 14th Foot, vice Codogban (? Cadogan), who has been transferred to the Colonelcy of the 106th Foot.

LONDON, 29TH AUG., AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day there was a better demand at reduced prices.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

The Bombay mail of the 3rd instant was delivered in London to-day.

The Ceylon from Southampton takes £5,750 in specie for Bombay.

MORAR.

25TH AUGUST.—Address by Brigadier General W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., on the occasion of presenting Captain Lockhart, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant (now Captain) Clementi, 1st Bengal Cavalry, with the Royal Humane Society's medals in presence of the troops of the Gwalior Brigade:—

"Soldiers of the Gwalior Brigade,—

It must ever be a source of pride and satisfaction to me that on this, the first occasion of my seeing you together under arms, the pleasing duty has devolved upon me of inviting you to join in honouring those to to whom honour is due."

"Captain Lockhart! I trust I need not assure you that it affords me the sincerest pleasure to present you, in presence of the force here assembled, with the medal which has been awarded to you by the Royal Humane Society, and I only regret that his absence on leave deprives me of the additional gratification of presenting in person at the same time to your comrade, Lieutenant Clementi, a similar token of appreciation of his gallant conduct on the occasion in question; I trust, however, that he will take the will for the deed, and that it may be considered that in thus publicly noticing the fact and handing over the medal to the officer commanding his regiment on parade for transmission to him, I have as far as in me lies fulfilled the spirit of my instructions. No eulogium that I could pass on either of your actions could enhance the value of the distinction you have both so nobly gained. The act was one not only of courage, but of courage and humanity combined. The motto on the medal '*Hoc pretium vice servato tutis*,' '*He has obtained this reward for having saved the life of a citizen*,' tells its own tale: and when it is remembered that each of you saved the life of a woman from drowning at the imminent risk of your own, our admiration and gratitude are excited to the highest pitch and know no bound to their expression.

I doubt not, Captain Lockhart, that if your own feelings had been consulted you would, however proud of the honour, gladly have foregone this public acknowledgment, true courage being closely allied with genuine modesty. In the present instance, however, I have had no option left me, for I have been directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the instance of the Royal Humane Society, to present you with the medal in as public a manner as possible, as in honouring such deeds we honour ourselves and incite others to emulate them."

"Soldiers of the Gwalior Brigade,—

I call upon you therefore to join me in giving three hearty cheers for Captain Lockhart and Lieutenant Clementi, who so bravely rescued their country-women from a watery grave."

(*Hip-hip-Hurrah.*)

Captain Lockhart who appeared much gratified and affected at the compliment paid him, expressed his thanks in a brief soldier-like manner, after which the decoration was pinned upon his right breast by Mrs. Morgan, on behalf of Mrs. Holroyd, who being on an elephant could not conveniently do so.

The troops were then dismissed to their lines.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 27TH AUGUST.

ON 15th August the ship Richmond was wrecked on the sand banks about 14 miles south-east of Khetty. At present she is in heavy surf, but she is reported to be very strong, so will probably hold together, especially if during the present spring tides she is driven over the outer bank into comparatively smooth water. The captain managed to reach Kurrachee after being four days at sea in an open boat, and on his report arrangements were at once made to send assistance to the wreck and secure any cargo that might float or be brought on shore. A Court of Inquiry will, I presume, be shortly held, so you may perhaps hear more from me regarding the accident; at present there are no reliable reports to guide one.

In my last I said that if the weekly mail service with Bombay were really to be given up, the Kurrachee folk would be no great losers thereby, but I never for a moment supposed that your Bombay postal authorities would delay letters in Bombay and then send them by a mail steamer towing a ship. We lost nearly three days by the arrangement, as of course the land post beat the other hollow; in fact there rarely is, at any time, very much difference between them, and the steamer was too heavily handicapped this time to stand the ghost of a chance. I should not mind, moreover, hearing some very good reasons for the conduct of the company who have shown such an utter disregard for the comfort and convenience of the public they profess to serve. I confess, to me it seems utterly inexplicable how in the first place the mail steamer, in contract with Government, was ever allowed to leave Bombay with a ship in tow, or how the company came to make such an arrangement.

Systematic vaccination is about to be introduced at Gwadur and the adjoining districts. This you will, no doubt, tell me is not Kurrachee news, but then Gwadur is one of the places from which small-pox might at any time be brought to Kurrachee. It is often very prevalent in Mekran, and carries off numbers of people when it appears, besides blinding and disfiguring others. The Beloochees of the country have strong faith in European medicine, and are not hampered by any absurd scruples, so it is presumed that they would take kindly to vaccination if the means were at hand.

During the last few years it is wonderful what progress arboriculture has made in Sind—it has been introduced and encouraged everywhere, and most of the large towns have fine shady trees in and around them, Kurrachee itself being at the present moment the most notable exception. The roads in and out of many towns in this province are lined with trees, and these are extended each year. In the Frontier Districts, moreover, several forests that were found some years ago near Jacobabad, have now become self-supporting, and are invaluable for a plentiful supply of fuel, so it is not surprising to find that zemindars generally, have profited by the example, and learned the value of timber.

The past week has been particularly dull, and there are positively no topics of general interest afloat. I do not suppose you would care to have a copy of station orders, or an account of the last dinner party with all the sayings and doings thereat, and yet without introducing such things it is hard sometimes to find sufficient to copy. Oh, by the by somebody calling himself "*Pro Bono Publico*" has managed, by animadverting on the state of sundry vehicles plying for public hire, to ruffle the serenity of our Police Superintendent, and all our carriage rates are to be raised in consequence; but if I dilate upon this, I may fall under the displeasure of the above authority, and so shall await the result of the inspection to be held next week, before I have my say on the matter.

The Superintending Engineer has returned from his visit to the Sukkur and Shadadpore canal, but I have not been able to learn very much yet regarding his doings there. The river is very high, the Bukkur guage reading up to 13ft. 8in. No wonder that flood water is all over the country. I learn that the Sukkur and Shadadpore canal is still being fed entirely by flood waters. The iron gates at the head are shut as close as possible, but not close enough to prevent a good deal of water from flowing in, which drops its silt at once. The Engineers expect, however, to force all this silt down the canal as soon as ever the floods subside; how they are going to manage this I know not, but they seem confident enough. It may be, perhaps, that when the Bukkur guage shows that the correct moment has arrived, the gates will be suddenly opened up, (it is to be hoped they will work then) and a large volume of water admitted; this very possibly may act upon the fresh deposits, but who knows? I have heard of dredges, but where are they? Not yet arrived from England. There have been refreshing falls of rain in Upper Sind this month which has rendered the climate more bearable than usual, and will greatly benefit the crops. Sukkur church has not as yet been commenced, no funds being, I believe, available as yet.

For the first few days of the past week, on account of the continued favourable accounts received of the Liverpool Cotton market, the values of staple goods advanced fully one anna per piece, but for the last few days adverse accounts have come to hand, and this advance has been lost; more than this, goods have still a downward tendency. Cotton continues without change, the supplies in the market are being shipped by dealers on their own account. Prospects of the new crop continue favourable from all parts, and the yield is expected to be fully equal to that last year. It is reported that a worm has destroyed nearly all the plants of gingelly seed, and the price for new seed has risen very much in consequence.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN TROTTER.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Morar Gwalior, on Friday, the 17th June, (Col. J. W. L. Bird, president,) Captain John Frederick Trotter, of the 1st Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

CHARGES.—First.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—1st.—In having at Morar, Gwalior, on the 13th and 14th March 1870, failed to take proper measures for the payment to the men of C. company under his, Captain Trotter's command, of their daily pay for those days. 2nd.—In having at Morar, Gwalior, on the 14th March 1870, failed to comply with the orders of his Commanding Officer to deliver over then and there to Lieutenant Colonel Tuite, of his regiment, the public money due by him, Captain Trotter, on account of C. company. 3rd.—In having at Morar, Gwalior, on the 15th March 1870, failed to comply with the orders of his Commanding Officer, to deliver over then and there to Lieutenant Colonel Tuite, of the regiment, the balance of public money due by him, Captain Trotter, on account of C. company. 4th.—In having at Fyzabad, at Morar, Gwalior, and other places, between the 6th of June 1869 and the 16th March 1870, inclusive, in disobedience of the Queen's regulations and the standing orders of the regiment, had a running account with Color Sergeant D. Mateer, the pay sergeant of his, Captain Trotter's company, and having been indebted to him on that account on the 16th March 1870 to the amount of Rupees 249 or thereabouts.

Second.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having for the months from September 1869 to February 1870, inclusive, knowingly signed false certificates that he had settled monthly with his Pay Sergeant.

FINDING.—The Court finds that the prisoner, Captain John Frederick Trotter, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Foot, is guilty of the 1st instance, 1st charge, guilty of the 2nd and 3rd instances of the 1st charge; but the Court finds the order conveyed to the prisoner was to deliver up the public money of C. company 1st Battalion 11th Regiment to Lieutenant O. J. Forjett, of that corps, and not to Lieutenant Colonel Tuite. Not guilty of the fourth (4th) instance, 1st charge. Guilty of the preamble of the 1st charge. Not guilty of the 2nd charge.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Captain John Frederick Trotter, of the 1st Battalion of the 11th Regiment of Foot, to be severely reprimanded, and to be reduced to the bottom of the list of captains of the 11th Regiment of Foot.

The proceedings were approved and confirmed by H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

"The name of Captain John Frederick Trotter is to be transposed in the list of captains in the 11th Regiment of Foot, and is to stand next below that of Captain Edward Lee Street.

"The reprimand is to be administered in the usual manner under instructions to be given by the Adjutant General."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—30TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th August, 10-4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th August, 12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 29th August, 3-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th August, 10-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 29 minutes.

America, via Red Sea, 30th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 29th to 9 P.M. of the 3th August is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 38	0 5
"	Calcutta	3 47	0 5
"	Madras	1 11	0 5
"	Galle	22 25	3 0

ON THE PREPARATION OF ANNUAL SANITARY REPORTS.

(BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.)

HAVING briefly reviewed the reports for 1868, I propose now to offer one or two suggestions for the preparation of future reports. I do not recommend that the local Sanitary Commissioners should be tied down to one uniform method of preparing them, but a few general observations on the subject may not be altogether without use. As the collection of accurate statistics of deaths in the different parts of the country must form the true basis of all sanitary progress, so the annual statements of such mortality must form the ground-work of the sanitary history of the year. A prominent place should therefore be assigned to the results of registration, and an analysis should be given of their results, showing how far they are reliable, and how far improvement is still required; what measures have been adopted during the year for rendering the system more perfect, and what still remains to be done. The series of tables which have been introduced under the orders of the Government will contain all the information desired, and there is no more important duty for a Sanitary Commissioner than to scrutinize the registration and to do all in his power to improve it. All the reports for 1868 contain vital statistics of the population, except Bengal, and here the difficulties are even greater than elsewhere. I am not aware how far registration has yet been established in the Lower Provinces; but if the obstacles to its general introduction prove insuperable, it might be brought into play over the area of one division, and thence gradually extended. Several of the Sanitary Commissioners already follow the course now recommended, and make the collection of the mortuary statistics the ground-work of all future progress, but in some of the provinces registration has not received that attention which its importance demands.

A special chapter should next be devoted to a general history of each of the chief diseases throughout the year. Cholera, small-pox, fevers, and bowel-complaints, the four which are entered in the annual tables, and in the event of any prevalence of any one of them, and especially of cholera, special efforts should be made to obtain reliable data, and to give a connected account of the epidemic, showing the distribution of the disease and any facts of interest connected with its progress. In some of the reports these data are spread over a number of different district reports, and it is quite impossible to arrive at the facts without an infinity of labour. The object of one report for a province is to collect the facts and throw them into a connected narrative, advantage being taken of the detailed information procurable to show how far local conditions affected the results, and what were the causes why particular places suffered more than others.

And in order to judge of this general history, information on two most important subjects is very necessary. We must know what has been the meteorology of the year; whether there has been anything peculiar either as regards temperature, rainfall, and other atmospheric phenomena, and we must also know what has been the general condition of the people as regards abundance of labour, rate of wages, and price of food; how far any one or other of these has been unusual, and how far it appears to have affected the health of the population. These subjects should form the subject of a separate chapter.

A fourth chapter might well be taken up with a short account of the work done by the Sanitary Commissioner during the year; of any tour which he may have undertaken of the general condition of the places visited; and the measures proposed for their improvement. When such a tour has been undertaken with a view to enquire into the circumstances connected with any outbreak of disease, the particulars may more conveniently be given in connection with the history of the disease in Chapter II, and the general results and extent of the investigation should also be stated in Chapter IV. Abstracts of special inspection reports of towns and districts also would appear under this head.

In connection with this subject, I would observe that it is of the very greatest importance, especially in connection with an unusual outbreak of sickness, that the Sanitary Commissioner should make a tour and ascertain the facts from his own personal observation. Coming in contact with district officers and with the people themselves will act as a great stimulus to sanitary reforms, and although the Sanitary Commissioner's other duties are many and laborious, he may find time for this important work. Dr. DeRenz

pating its own dogmas, the new civilization would have to break up, expose, and analyse the old hereditary tastes, opinions, habits, customs, manners, and modes of thought, those short rules of thought and action, unconsciously sucked in as first principles, self-evident and indisputable, from generation to generation. Such a process, if inaugurated, however, merely as dogma fighting against dogma, would be undoubtedly productive of a mental convulsion of the most unhealthy character, and the result of which would be swayed by the most chance circumstances of life. And even the triumph of the higher civilization would not unfrequently assist in destroying its own object. The passive recipients of the new ideas would soon become liable to be taunted, and justly taunted, with the worst faults of shallow minds, irreverence to age and experience, childish petulance, and the pretence of knowledge without the reality. Such a transition period would be fraught with the gravest dangers, social and political. To win its way successfully and surely, the new civilization must come fully equipped and accoutred. It must bring with it not only all its settled creeds, but the proofs on which their higher truth is grounded. The Indian mind must be made to understand and appreciate it before it can be safely allowed to grapple with the old civilization. But what sort of education would be necessary for such a purpose, if not the highest possible sort of what is called liberal education? The question of popular education is perfectly legitimate, as *the* great educational question of the day, in England and another countries of Europe, where means for a high education are simply a patrimony. But it would be perfectly absurd and out of time and place to ascribe to it the same pre-eminence in India. An elementary knowledge of reading, and writing, and arithmetic, however widely diffused, would no more be able to break and loosen the hard ground of traditional prejudice than children's hatchets of paper, however numerous, would suffice to clear a jungle.

"Without disparaging in the least the modest usefulness of elementary education, it may be laid down that in India it must yield precedence to the question of high liberal education. True, such high education would not be received and taken advantage of by crowds of eager scholars; true, it would be confined to a few—a very few, comparatively—the elect of God, as the Calvinists would say. But we universally find in the history of almost every great movement in the progress of civilization, in the history of all the reformations and revolutions of the world, that it is these few men who do the work of the renovation of the masses,—who, endowed with real earnestness, deep thought and comprehensive insight, create and mould the new ideas, and transfer them thus readymade to the multitude, to be received by them on their authority and example. We must here take care to guard against a very common misconception, and bear in mind that these few men are not to be reckoned up absolutely as a hundred, or two hundred, or even a thousand, a handful that one or two colleges could send forth after subjecting its full numbers to a sort of natural selection; but a few only comparatively with the millions of the whole population; and in India, the number of these few men must be absolutely very large indeed, when we consider the endless varieties of people that transform it almost into a continent by itself. It is thus, I believe, sufficiently evident that all the energies of the educational department should be concentrated on the high quality of the education to be given as its paramount end and aim.

"The next step in our inquiry is to ascertain whether the vernaculars of the country are fitted to become the vehicles of such an education. That in their present state they are utterly useless for this object, is admitted on all hands, even by their staunchest advocates. They have no literature, history, or science worthy of the name. It is contended, however, that they could be enriched, 'either by direct translation, or, which is preferable, by the representation of European facts, opinions, and sentiments in an original native garb.' 'In the earlier stages of improvement,' says H. H. Wilson, the distinguished Orientalist, 'the former mode is the only one that can be expected; hereafter, the latter would take its place, and would give to the people of India a literature of their own, the legitimate progeny of that of England, the living resemblance, though not the servile copy, of its parents.' Certainly, this sounds most liberal and philo-Indian. But, unfortunately, the poverty of the vernacular languages is such that they do not admit of even decent translations. Commensurate with the civilization under which they grew up, they have positively no forms of expression for the unlimited number of European ideas, and their varied shades and modifications. European Oriental scholars are very apt to underrate this meagreness. They are able to make something out of the translations, reading them as they do under the light of their own previous knowledge. But to natives, new to the ideas contained in them, they are generally unintelligible, obscure, and sometimes ludicrous. Add to this the Herculean nature of the task, and the dearth of men able and willing to undertake it. It is perfectly chimerical to expect much from a paid staff of translators, and we have had early experience of the utter futility of such attempts. In a letter to the Bombay Government in 1832, the Board of Directors allude to this subject:—'There is but one part of your arrangements which appears to us not to work well. We refer to the mode hitherto adopted for supplying school-books. In five years, from 1826 to 1830, the works published by the Society have cost the Government Rs. 97,223. Government, moreover, pays Rs 14,400 per annum for the Native Education Society Establishment, and gives prizes for translations (Rs. 32,700), so that, exclusive of the Dictionary, the total charge to Government has been Rs. 991,923.' And all this expenditure without any substantial results; indeed, the printed works were proved to have been worthless than those which they were chosen to supplant. We cannot, then, too strongly condemn the spasmodic efforts to create, on short notice, a vernacular literature, or rather vernacular literatures, for even in the Bombay Presidency there are not less than three languages spoken by large portions of the population—the Mahratee, the Guzeratee, and the Kanarese. The only efficient mode of developing such literatures, if they ever are to develop, would be first to raise up a large body of native youths thoroughly conversant with Western ideas and notions, and to leave to them the task of gradually cultivating each language, and enriching it with useful knowledge. We cannot, however, postpone our plans of education, or procrastinate them till the vernaculars would become fit media for high education—a result which is to follow and take place through the successful working of those very plans.

"We thus perceive the necessity of entirely discarding the vernaculars for the purposes of a high education, in which case we are obliged to fall back upon English. But here we are told that the difficulties in the way of the employment of English for our purpose are more insurmountable still. To borrow the words of one of the vernacularists themselves, 'To instruct the natives of India in European literature and science, through the medium of English, a obviously impracticable, because experience shows that natives who speak English well, and can even write it with tolerable accuracy, cannot read and understand the commonest English work; the fact is, that they have learnt words but not ideas.' The Minute from which this extract is taken is dated 1846. Now, eleven years ago we had the evidence of Macaulay, than whom none was more qualified in every respect to form an opinion on the subject. And here is what he says: 'It is taken for granted by the advocates of Oriental learning, that no native of this country can possibly obtain more than a mere smattering of English. This is not merely an assumption, but an assumption contrary to all reason and experience. We know that foreigners of all nations do learn our language sufficiently to have access to all the most abstruse knowledge which it contains, sufficiently to relish even the more delicate graces of our most idiomatic writers. There are in this very town (*i.e.* Calcutta), natives who are quite competent to discuss political or scientific questions with fluency and precision in the English language. It is unusual to find even in literary circles of the Continent any foreigner who can express himself in English with so much facility and correctness as we find in many Hindus.' And we may say, without much fear of contradiction, that the correctness of this judgment has been uniformly verified by all our latest experience. There remains one other objection to the rejection of the vernaculars, and to the employment of English, namely, that we would thus throw away the only means of communicating to the masses of the people the superior knowledge acquired in English colleges. In the first place, the objection ignores the necessity to which we are reduced by the hopeless poverty of the vernaculars themselves, and assumes that, when we cannot civilize all at once, we ought not to civilize any portion of them. In the second place, we do not entirely reject the vernaculars. They would, of course, be taught in all the English schools. And the same remark would hold good with respect to the classical languages, Sanscrit and Arabic. We would put them down in the curriculum of our English universities, perhaps, more prominently than they are put down in those of the Universities of Bonn and Paris."—Yours, &c., M. P.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30TH AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—A Mussulman was charged with theft of a pair of trousers, and was sentenced to receive five stripes.

TORTURE.—A hack buggy driver was charged with torturing his horse in a public place, and was fined eight rupees.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Three Hindoos were charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place, and were each fined five rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

THEFT.—Champa Amoo was charged with stealing three pieces of cloth, two knives, &c., the property of Messrs. Bigg and Co. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Hoossein Mohideen was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was, on conviction, fined five rupees; or, in default, to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

ASSAULT.—Two Mussulman brothers, Abdoola Hoossein and Goolam Hoossein, were charged with committing an assault against the person of Hoossein Moorad. The defendants were adjudged guilty, and sentenced, the first to pay a fine of ten rupees, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment, and the second to pay a fine of five rupees. They were also bound over to keep the peace.

COURT MARTIALS.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Allahabad, on the 22nd July, Private David Brown, of the 1st battalion 14th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First.—With insubordination, in having at Allahabad, on the 23rd June 1870, on being warned for fire picquet by Sergeant Francis Harrold Singleton, of the same battalion, used insubordinate language towards him, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"I will not do it, you have a hard cheek to warn me for duty."

Second.—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Allahabad, on the 24th June 1870, when a prisoner at the orderly room of the detachments, offered violence against Captain Richard Arthur Lynd Furneaux, commanding the detachment of the battalion, by rushing, with his right arm raised, towards Captain Furneaux, with the intention to strike him, he, the said Captain Furneaux, being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

He was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years.

The proceedings have been approved and confirmed.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer on 30th July, Gunner George Dixon, No. 5 Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st.—For having at Meean Meer, on or about the 15th June 1870, made away with the following articles of his regimental clothing and necessaries, viz., one flannel shirt, one white shirt.

2nd.—For having at Meean Meer, on or about the 15th June 1870, lost by neglect the following articles of regimental clothing and necessaries, viz., one flannel shirt, one white shirt.

3rd.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meean Meer, on the 3rd July 1870, struck with his clenched first, No. 898, Corporal George Evans, 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, the said Corporal George Evans being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

He was found not guilty of the first charge, but guilty of the second and third charges, and was sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, viz., one flannel shirt and one white shirt.

The proceedings were approved and confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE news from Afghanistan is very full and, if not of intense interest, of importance.

The Ameer has been overhauling the national abstract of annual income and expenditure, as well as the roll of jaghirdars or pension list. Allowances and holdings have been confirmed according to last year's scale, with two exceptions—the allowance of Sirdar Ameenoodowlah Khan, which has been reduced from Rs. 26,000 to 12,000 per annum, and the annual maintenance allowance of Rs. 20,000 granted to Sirdar Shah Nowaz Khan has been entirely forfeited. This reduction and forfeiture have been because of the debauched conduct of the Sirdars. In addition to the increase of Rs. 10,000 lately made to the annual allowance of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, His Highness has given him an increase of Rs. 2,000 more per annum, *i. e.* the Sirdar has received an increase of Rs. 12,000 to his allowance this year.

No fixed allowance had been assigned for Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan, who last year went to Cabul from Kurrachee, but the Ameer has fixed Rs. 20,000 for his subsistence this year.

The Ameer is likely to call on the Governors of Koorum and Zurmut to pay Rs. 20,000 each more than last year, on account of the revenue of their territories, otherwise to make over those territories to Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, who is willing to accept them on such a terms.

News had arrived from Candahar that, in consequence of the drought, provisions were getting very dear, wheat being seven Peshawuree seers per Cabulee rupee in the city; also that the Akuchai tribe had commenced raids and robberies, and that, though the Governor was exercising his best efforts, crime was increasing.

On the 1st instant a parting interview was accorded to the Governor of Jellalabad and the Mulliks of the Khyber Pass, when the latter received khilluts from the Ameer and left in great good humour. The arrangements for the peace and order of the Khyber are to be somewhat as follows:—

Meer Akbor Ahmed Khan is to proceed to the Pass, and having received hostages from the tribes, to send them to Jellalabad, while 600 Jezailchees, under command of Sekunder Khan, Surteep Oorukzai are to be detached as follows:—

1.—Jumrood Fort	200
2.—Ali Musjeed	200
3.—Loondee Khana	200

Sekunder Khan is to remain in Ali Musjeed, but will inspect the other posts; and is to be held answerable for the security of the road between Peshbulak and Loondee Khana, that now adopted by travellers. The allowances for last year have been paid to the Mulliks, and those for the current year were to have been paid a few days ago. Treaty duties have been fixed in consultation with merchants:—

1st.—For a loaded camel or pony, all kinds of goods (*bunjins*) loaded, 4 Rs.

2nd.—For a load of dried fruits, 2 Rs.

3rd.—For horses (for sale), 2 Rs. each.

4th.—For a mounted traveller, 2 Rs.

Pedestrians are not to be called on to pay any duty. The whole management of the pass, the establishment of posts, and the supervision of the above Jezailchees, has been made over to Meer Akbor Ahmed Khan, and he has accepted it.

By the arrangements the traffic route will run through the Shinwaree country avoiding the hills and passes of the Mohmunds, who, though they have heretofore received annual allowances from Shere Ali for keeping the pass open, have not done so.

It remains to be seen whether in consequence of these projected arrangements it will be safe for British subjects to take a ride up to Jellalabad to buy grapes, and indulge in snow water.

The negociations on the frontier for restitution by the subjects of Persia of all goods plundered from people of Afghanistan, appear to be still going on and not unsatisfactorily.

Abdoollah Jan, the Ameer's favourite son, was not in strong health, and with an escort of one thousand horse, was about to go to Kohistan for a month for change of air.—*Mofussilite*, Aug. 25.

INCOME TAX OPPRESSION.

We continue to receive complaints from almost all the points of the compass of the hardship and wrong inflicted upon the poor in the name of the income tax; the tax which, Sir Richard Temple said, would not touch the poor, and against which the *Saturday Review* said only a handful of Europeans protested. The following letter has been sent to us by the Rev. Geo. Kerry, who, however, is not responsible for the correctness of it, not having himself investigated the case. The statements, if wrong, can easily be corrected; but they are given with details that at least indicate probability. We give the letter *verbatim*, suppressing only the writer's name, which we have perhaps no right to give:—

"TO THE REV. MR. KERRY.

"RESPECTED SIR,—You have saved many from the oppressions of the income tax. Here is a case more lamentable than you have taken notice of:—Ramnarain Mookerjee, a respectable Brahmin, is an inhabitant of Tarragul, a village in the sub-division of Serampore. He is too poor; so much so that he has no means of subsistence. He has there a cottage with a door made of palm tree leaves, one or two biggahs of land. Having no means he left his abode, and went to Baraset, where he has been staying on the charity of a relation. A son he has; but he being himself unable to feed his numerous children, is ill-able to pay due attention to his old father, who is equally in want of food as also of clothing. This poor man, it happened of late, fell ill. In order to recruit his health, he went to his native abode for a time; but want of means compelled him to return to Baraset. For his short stay there he was disliked by his village people; and they, perhaps in his absence, reported to the assessor that this man's income is assessable. That energetic officer without enquiry served a notice, (God knows to whom) and demanded Rs. 9 as income tax. No appeal was made, for who will institute the appeal? The old man was at Baraset, and he has no knowledge of the proceedings of the energetic assessor. The Magistrate of Serampore, it is believed, issued a summons, and served perhaps at the old man's cottage at Tarragul about two days' journey from Baraset. The man had no knowledge of it; when at last, all of a sudden, he was arrested at Baraset on a warrant from the Magistrate of Serampore, and dragged into the custody of the police. He was made to fast the whole day. A neighbour at last became bail for Rs. 100, and he was liberated. On Monday, the 22nd instant, he was taken before Mr. J. Hopkins, the magistrate of Serampore, to whom he related that he has no knowledge of the affair, and told him that he may sell any property he possesses. He has perhaps never seen Rs. 18 together in his life, which amount is demanded from him. But pity to relate, this poor old man of 70 has been sent to *hajut* by Mr. J. Hopkins. He is now an inmate of the Serampore jail for the crime of having no property. The above fact will be proved by the people of Baraset and Tarragul.

"Rev. Sir, the poor man has none but yourself to rescue from his present fate. There are 100 such pitiful cases done by the assessor. It is still supposed that the income tax does not touch the poor, and that maximum tax will be raised with the minimum of oppression. The Act enjoins to assess [incomes above] Rs. 500, but the assessors do not exempt even a man who has no other property, but an humble cottage, and then they are sent to the jail. Kindly bring this to the notice of the public, as also of the authorities.—I have, &c.,

"Baraset, 24th August, 1870."

We have not much to add. His Grace the Duke of Argyll is a high-minded nobleman, and is supposed to be an intelligent one. Lord Mayo has recently been pronounced a kind and high-minded nobleman. Sir Richard Temple is a very apostle of the poor, whom he is particularly careful not to oppress, or to allow others to do so. And yet "my Lords" and Sir Richard, in your name a poor old man of 70 years of age, lies in the jail at Serampore, because he has no property with which to pay a tax that "will not touch the poor." It may seem harsh that the magistrate should commit a poor old wretch to jail for the crime of poverty. But the wise and beneficent Act gives him no discretion in the administration. It may be that the poor old man will be better cared for in jail than out of it; but that fact does not in the least mitigate the iniquity of the law which compels a magistrate to send him there—in the interests of the poor.—*Indian Daily News*, Aug 27.

THE WAHABEES.

Is the *Times of India* also a Wahabee? Granting that he does not believe in the conspiracy, why is our contemporary so very bitter against those who do believe? Because he himself happens to be ignorant of the evidence that has been so carefully collected, does it follow that the Government is equally in the dark? He talks about Captain Birch's *hookum*, but that officer had nothing to do with the matter beyond assisting the mofussil police in making the actual arrest—the persons to be arrested being at the time within his jurisdiction. The arrest was ordered in consequence of investigations very judiciously conducted by the magistrate of Patna. Much valuable evidence has recently been given by a number of Bengali Mahomedans who have quite lately returned from Sittana.—*Englishman.*

THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

MEMORANDUM RECEIVED BY THE INDIA OFFICE FROM LORD MAYO.

REMARKS IN REGARD TO SUCH PARTS OF THE MEMORIAL AS REFER TO THOSE PORTIONS OF INDIA MORE ESPECIALLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT. [See Memorial below.]

Para. 1.—The opening remarks can hardly refer to the progress made in the Central Provinces and the Berars, as the leading members of the Association,—Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Mason, and others,—have, on several occasions, expressed their gratification at the many measures that have been undertaken in those provinces. In the annexed memorandum the most important of those measures are given in detail. Since that memorandum was received, several other measures have been adopted, by which, as will be hereafter explained, several of the recommendations contained in the succeeding paragraphs of the memorial of the Association have been anticipated.

Para. 2.—This recommendation to enlist the district officers in the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation *has* already been adopted with great success in the Central Provinces and the Berars. The experimental farms in the Hingunghat, Oomraotee, and Khangaon country are under the general supervision of these officers. The cotton commissioner, guided by the experience of former seasons, has, in communication with the local officers, drawn up the plan of the experiments to be followed this year at each farm. The schemes having been launched, their management will be left to the local officers, who will work in communication with the cotton commissioner. The assistant cotton commissioners are already *virtually* the assistants to the local officers, and orders issued to these assistants are conveyed either through the local officers, or in communication with them. A scheme has been submitted for placing these assistants *formally* under the orders of the district officers, and in fact, one of the cotton assistants has already, as a tentative measure, been attached by the Resident at Hyderabad to the Berar Commission as a special cotton assistant. The cotton commissioner, as the accompanying extract (Appendix B.) will show, is strongly in favour of the measure recommended by the Association, and firmly believes that success can only be achieved by working through the district officers, who have always afforded him the most willing assistance.

As will be explained in a later paragraph, this principle has been borne in mind in the establishment of a model farm at Boolundshuhur. The farm and officers connected with it will be under the orders of the collector. The cotton commissioner will act as adviser.

So, too, the recommendation, that intelligent natives should be employed on the farms, has been anticipated. The fields selected for the model farms belonged to some of the most respectable cultivators of the several localities, and it was by them that the experiments were conducted under the guidance of the officers of the cotton department. They, and many of their neighbours, *Koonbies* or cultivators, have frequently had the several processes explained to them, and many have visited the farms on their return from the cotton market. The sons, too, of several respectable landholders have been employed in the gardens in selecting the seed, and other processes, as the following passage from Mr. Rivett-Carnac's memorandum, written in October last, will show:—

"The seed farms are also used as al-fresco agricultural schools, the sons of some of the principal cultivators are employed on the farm, and the various experiments are explained to them and to the villagers who come annually to learn the result of the results of our operations, and who express considerable astonishment at the excellent crops* not only of cotton, but of tobacco, Carolina paddy, and other produce raised at the seed gardens."

The subject was also treated of at some length in the Annual Report of the Cotton Commissioners of the Central Provinces and the Berars for the year 1868-69, in the following paragraph:—

"Para. 95.—It may here be mentioned that the great object of these seed gardens being (next to teaching and convincing ourselves) to teach and convince the natives, the presence at his head-quarters several intelligent cultivators who watch the proceedings, and who, at an *al-fresco* school, are being instructed in the manner of the improvements which we are attempting to introduce, and are being convinced by practical experiments of the success and merits of the measures which we recommend. The sons of several respectable landholders are also in training, and already form the nucleus of a local agricultural department; and it is to be hoped that, hereafter, these pupils may spread the knowledge they have acquired, and communicate to their neighbours the confidence they have gained, by watching the out turn of our crops, and that they may thus prove of assistance to our cause, on their return to their villages, on the completion of their education."

That these measures have already borne some fruit, may be assumed from the fact, that the leading cultivators of Berar and the Hingunghat country have this season taken the selected seed with great readiness.

It may also be noted that it was with special reference to the objects recommended by the Association, that, in April, 1869, a native gentleman, related to many of the leading landholders of the Berars, and possessing great influence with the people, was selected to be one of the cotton commissioner's assistants.

In regard to the recommendation for a steam plough, the subject was duly considered, and received the general approval of his Excellency the Viceroy. It was, however, considered desirable before ordering so expensive a machine, to await the opinion of the gardeners employed on the farms, regarding the class of cultivator or plough best adapted to the soil of Central India.

Para. 3.—The recommendations contained in this paragraph have also been anticipated.

The cotton commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, in the addition to his duties in those provinces which are now considerably lightened by the presence of competent assistants, by the aid rendered by the local officers, and by the extension of railway communication, has been engaged during the last few months in the districts of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, the Governments of which, and *not* of Madras, as stated in the memorial, applied for his services. In consultation with the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, he has made arrangements for supplying the mercantile community with prompt and accurate information regarding cotton cultivation, and the trade in cotton in the provinces by which the Calcutta market is supplied.

Experiments with various sorts of cotton will be tried in the experimental farm of the municipality of Calcutta, in several places in the Soonderbunds, and on the estates of some of the chief landowners.

An experimental farm under the charge of a trained European seed gardener has been started in the Boolandshuhur district in the North-Western Provinces. The site selected for the farm is on the canal, at the distance of one and a-half miles from the civil station of Boolundshuhur, and six miles from the great cotton market of Khoorjah. The farm is in the centre of one of the most important cotton-growing tracts of the North-Western Provinces. It will be managed by Mr. H. D. Willock, the collector, who takes a warm interest in the subject, the cotton commissioner advising in all matters concerning the various classes of seeds to be used, &c., &c.

A similar model farm will, it is hoped, be started almost immediately in the Punjab, and some of the native princes who govern large tracts of territory, are being interested in the movement, and will, it is hoped, soon start model farms under European supervision on their estates, in communication with the cotton commissioner.

The cotton commissioner has just completed a tour through the North-Western Provinces, and has visited the chief cotton markets, and has consulted with the local officers, cotton merchants, and landholders, and the result of his observations will soon be submitted in an official report. The Boolundshuhur farm has already been started, and it may also be mentioned that some European gentlemen—indigo planters—who are also large landholders, or *Zemindars*, have expressed their determination to try the experiment of combining cotton with the indigo trade, and to grow cotton on the estates, pick it, clean it, and press it under their own supervision, and thus establish a high "*mark*" for their cotton, as they have already done for their indigo. Seed has been supplied to them for experiments on their estates, and excellent results are confidently expected from their co-operation.

Para. 4.—The first recommendation in this paragraph has already been met, in part, by the measures explained in para. 2. Several "Koonbie" boys have been employed at the Government farms, and have received small monthly salaries, and rewards. But further advantage might accrue from the establishment of small farms in connection with the educational department. Unfortunately, however, but comparatively few Koonbie children attend our schools, and this is a point on which regret has frequently been expressed by visitors at Government schools.

In regard to the remark concerning the funds for model farms having been curtailed, it may be stated that this has on no single occasion happened in the Central Provinces, or the Berars, as the following extract from the cotton commissioner's last official report indicates:—

"In regard to the Government under which I serve I would gratefully record that every single recommendation submitted by me, having for its object the advancement of cotton interests, has been most promptly and cheerfully sanctioned."

As the case of the Khandeish farm has already been explained, it is unnecessary to refer to it here. It is believed to be at present in full operation.

Para. 5.—The measures taken to improve the means of communication in the Central Indian districts have on various former occasions been fully detailed.

(I.)—The Khangaon branch railway has been completed.

(II.)—The Oomraottee railway is under construction.

(III.)—The Hingunghat-Chandah railway project is advancing rapidly. Surveys of both sides of the Wurdah river are now nearly completed, and it is anticipated that work may be commenced in the early part of 1871.

(IV.)—The Indore line, which will carry much cotton is now being surveyed.

(V.)—The Hyderabad railway, which will pass through some of our cotton country, is similarly advanced.

(VI.)—A project for a light railway to Chutteesgurh, which, besides bringing some cotton to our markets, will carry an immense supply of grain, and assist the object adverted to by the Association in paragraph 7 of the memorial, has been submitted, and is under consideration.

In addition to these lines several railways, which will more or less aid cotton interests, are under survey or construction in other parts of India.

In regard to irrigation, a project, with special reference to the advantage of irrigation and manure on cotton, has been started in the Central Provinces. Further experiments will be made in the farms in Berar, and a special irrigation engineer has been appointed to that province, and is at the present moment engaged in examining a scheme for a great cotton experiment.

A Land Improvement Bill, to facilitate advances to proprietors for works of agricultural improvement, is now prepared, and has been forwarded for consideration to several of the local Governments.

Para. 6.—In regard to the recommendation contained in this paragraph, that the Bombay Cotton Bill should be amended, and not vetoed, the memorialists are not aware that, under the Indian Councils Act, such a course is impossible. When a bill has once been passed by a local Legislature, His Excellency the Governor-General is obliged by law either to give or refuse his assent to the bill. He cannot amend it. His Excellency has, after much consideration, felt it to be his duty to refuse his assent to the Cotton Frauds Bill lately passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay.

Para. 7.—The Chutteesghur railway project refers, in part, to the remarks in this paragraph: it would bring in large supplies of food grain.

The memorialists are mistaken in supposing that an import duty is levied on wheat. Food grains of all sorts imported into India are exempt from duty.

An import duty of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on flour, which is entered in the tariff under the head of "provisions and oilman's stores," the duty thereon falling at the rate of about ¼d. per pound.

The removal of this duty would not, however, enable Australian flour to compete with the indigenous produce, which sells in the Calcutta market at about 1½d. the pound, whereas the wholesale price of the flour recently imported from Australia was entered at from 6d. to 7½d. per pound.

Para. 8.—This is a matter for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Para. 9.—The preceding paragraphs will have explained the various measures that have been adopted, under the immediate orders of the Government of India, for the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation in the Bengal Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency, also, similar measures are in force, where experiments are conducted by trained European gardeners, under the direction of the Cotton Commissioner, and where a large staff of European officers is kept up by the Cotton Frauds Fund, who render assistance in superintending cotton experiments within their respective charges. And it may be noted that including the salaries of these officers, and of the Cotton Commissioner, assistants, and seed gardeners, the charges on account of model farms, &c., the amount expended annually in India, in the promotion of the interests of the cotton trade, falls but little short of four lakhs of rupees, or £40,000.* Recommendations have recently been submitted for extending the operations of the Cotton Department in Northern India, and are now under consideration. And in no single instance, when a good case has been made out, has the application of local officers for funds for such objects been refused.

Should this memorial be referred to the Bombay Government, it would doubtless be shown that the most active exertions are being made in that presidency to develope and encourage the cultivation of, and trade in, cotton.

The memorialists should be reminded that, in America, every undertaking of this kind is effected by the spontaneous and unaided efforts of the most energetic people in the world. That in India, on the contrary, almost all progress is dependent on the exertions of Government; and it may be remarked that no parallel whatever exists between the condition of the two countries; and that, while all possible efforts will be made for the adoption of all suitable measures for the preservation and permanence of the cotton industry of this country, it cannot be denied that difficulties lie in the path of the Government of India, in this respect, that are not to be found in countries inhabited by Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic races.

Simla, 9th June 1870.

* In a letter to the Cotton Supply Association from the India Office, date 30th April 1869, it is officially stated that "the aggregate amount of salaries paid to officers whose sole duty is to superintend the carrying out of experiments in the cultivation of cotton, the introduction of improved varieties, the preparation for the market, the prevention of adulteration, and the suppression of frauds, does not fall short of £20,000 per annum, *a considerable portion of which is, however, paid out of the funds raised under the operation of the Cotton Frauds Act of 1863.*"—*Ed. Cotton Supply Reporter.*

APPENDIX B.

I think the remarks of the Association, regarding the importance of entrusting the measures for the improvement of cotton to the District Officers as much as possible, are most correct. The Collector, or Deputy Commissioner, is the main spring of the district machinery. He is all-powerful to carry out the suggestions and experiments started by the Cotton Commissioner, and if he is not well inclined towards you, and an attempt is made to work independently of him, he is as powerful to obstruct your progress as he is to assist you. Having been in the Commission myself, I have, to some extent by my personal influence with the District Officers, succeeded in carrying many points which a stranger would have had difficulty in arranging. The local authorities have given me the most valuable support, and have helped the recently appointed assistants most heartily. But the Cotton Department, as at present constituted, is rather *an imperium an imperio*, and, as such, much management is required to prevent it from being packed at on all sides. For this reason I have seriously contemplated a recommendation for placing the assistants under the orders of the Commissioners of Division, throwing, in fact, the whole responsibility on the officers who can give the most powerful assistance, and bring the greatest influence to bear in forwarding cotton interests. It has generally been held that the District Officers are the persons best qualified to superintend all measures started in their districts. But the difficulty has always been that they are so overwhelmed with work, that few can take up cotton matters thoroughly. The proposed arrangements, by giving them the extra assistance required, would remove the difficulty, and would also help to induce the Deputy Commissioners to take a real interest in cotton matters, which they are not inclined to do, so long as a separate cotton department, acting independently of them, exists in their country.

The Cotton Commissioner, or under whatever name he might go, would then become an officer who would inspect the work, make recommendations, advise, and, to some extent, direct experiments. And he would compare the results of these experiments, collate information, &c. He would exercise as much influence as ever; the great advantage resulting from the arrangement would be the extra interest that the District Officers would be induced to take in the matter. Now that a Cotton Commissioner, and an independent department, take the wind out of their sails, why should they take much trouble in the matter? say the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.

I mooted the subject to the Chief Commissioner, who entirely concurred in the view expressed above, and I am confident the scheme would be supported by the Resident.*

This, to some extent, militates against the recommendation of the Association, that "the officers appointed for the promotion of cotton interests should be placed in a regular department under central supervision;" but I am confident the Association would soon realise that a scheme, which enlists all the District Officers on their side, and makes the whole body of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners

* One fact, notwithstanding that the season was a bad one, gave 255 lbs. of cleaned cotton to the acre. The case was, it is true, an exceptional one, the land being extraordinarily good.

* Since this was written, I have spoken to the Resident on the subject, who approves of the scheme.

agents for the promotion of cotton interests, is preferrable to any other that could be suggested.

No extra staff would be required. The assistants and gardeners, already appointed, would carry on the work under the local authorities.

Regarding the suggestion that there should be a "head of a department under the immediate control of the Government of India," I am say that, thanks to the interests taken by Lord Mayo in the matter, and the confidence with which he has been pleased to treat me, I may certainly claim to have performed, so far as cotton goes, these duties to some small extent. As the Association correctly say the "concentration of facts and experience" is of the greatest importance. During my tours through the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, I hope to do something in this direction. It is for his Excellency the Viceroy to judge whether I can make myself useful in the other matters noticed in the memorial.* At the close of my tour I shall be able to report whether it would appear that assistants, to superintend cotton and agricultural experiments generally, might with advantage be appointed in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, as in the Berars; and his Excellency will be able to decide whether my services would be of assistance in collating the facts, and comparing results.

(Signed) H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

The 25th November, 1869.

In order to make the Viceroy's Memorandum intelligible, we re-publish the Association's Memorial:—

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the Cotton Supply Association.

SHEWETH—1. Your memorialists are deeply concerned to learn that there is but little progress making in the development of the agricultural resources of India, especially in relation to an increased production of cotton. From the report brought by their secretary just returned from India, who has had the opportunity of travelling through the cotton districts, and of conferring with the collectors, commissioners, and others upon the subject, they are confirmed in the conviction that had the proposal submitted to Government in their last memorial, been carried out, viz., to employ the collectors specifically in the way suggested for promoting and improving the cultivation of cotton, the anticipated results would have been realised.

2.—Your memorialists, therefore, again beg most earnestly to recommend that the collectors in the cotton districts, being the officers who have the power and influence necessary to secure real progress, should be expressly instructed to use the best means that can be devised to promote the object desired. More particularly to select a number of the most intelligent and best qualified native agriculturists that can be found, to be first of all instructed at the model farms and seed gardens in improved methods of cultivation, and then to be employed under the collectors' directions amongst the ryots, in advising and persuading them to adopt such measures as are proved to be advantageous. In this way, it is believed that prejudices and objections would be overcome, that care would be taken in the selection of seed, that recourse will be had to deeper ploughing, to manure with irrigation, and that better methods of cultivation would gradually be adopted to render the soil increasingly productive. A native cultivator at Ahmedabad has just reported to your memorialists that his estimates the yield from his manured land at 50 per cent. more than from the unmanured part. The successful efforts of Mr. Shaw in Dharwar and of Mr. Ashburner in Khandeish clearly show how much can be accomplished by the intelligent and zealous collectors to promote and improve the cultivation of cotton in their several districts. Your memorialists have good reason to know that the collectors themselves, if furnished with competent assistants, are not averse to be employed in the way recommended, and, in the absence of any middle class, such as is found in the Southern States of America, these officers are the only agents who can effectually influence the cultivators and secure the objects desired. In some cases, the collectors might probably with advantage be provided with a steam plough, to be tried first on a model farm, and then to be lent to such ryots as may be willing either separately or in combination to use it, and whose holdings are sufficiently large for the purpose.

3.—Your memorialists urgently recommend that the means which have been found successful in promoting and improving the cultivation of cotton in other districts, should also be employed in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Madras, they think that the cotton commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars might now transfer his services with advantage to Bengal and Madras, especially as application for assistance has been received from the latter presidency, and that if a suitable commissioner were appointed for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the results could not fail to be in the highest degree beneficial.

4.—Your memorialists are of opinion that much benefit would arise from the establishment of small model farms for practically teaching agriculture in connection with the normal and village schools, which are largely attended by the children of the ryots. Such small farms under the supervision of the director of public instruction in each district would not only serve to train up a more intelligent class of agriculturalists, but, by attracting the attention of the Koonbies in each locality would in the mean time be bringing under their notice such improved methods of cultivation as could there be seen in operation. Your memorialists have reason to believe that such model farms as have already been established have proved of great utility, and they much regret to find that the funds necessary to their efficient working have been curtailed. They consider it to be of the highest importance that these farms should be well sustained.

5.—Your memorialists desire again, with increased earnestness, to recommend the speedy construction of the railways in the cotton districts urged upon the attention of Government in their last memorial, and which have already been sanctioned, and of roads, which are so much needed for the transport of produce; also, that additional facilities for irrigation should be provided by means of loans to be raised in this country. That it is their opinion that local contributions for this purpose might be obtained if the grants or loans were offered to a municipality or district to provide wells and inexpensive works of irrigation, to make and repair the roads, bridge the nullahs, &c., in each district, and that such local expenditure, under local management, would not only relieve the Imperial treasury, but would reach wealthy natives who now evade the operation of a general income tax.

6.—Your memorialists are still of opinion that a Cotton Frauds' Bill is a necessity, and, whilst they think that the one proposed by the Bombay Legislative Council is open to grave objection, and that its stringent clauses require much modification, they consider that it should be reconsidered and so altered and amended as to remove the objections urged so strongly against it, and to adapt it to the circumstances not only of the Bombay Presidency, but of the cotton-growing districts of India.

7.—Your memorialists, who have frequently been represented as endangering an adequate supply of food by promoting an increased production of cotton in India, have been surprised to learn that an important duty upon wheat and flour from Australia and elsewhere exists, which is practically prohibitive, and to some extent increases the cultivation of cotton in districts where cotton might otherwise be cultivated. They therefore beg to suggest that such duties as prevent the free importation of food should be at once repealed. In doing this they desire to state emphatically that they have never promoted the growth of cotton in India in any way that could in

ruins; heated kellnerinnen will bustle with beer glasses among the tables under the shattered walnut tree; meandering Teutons, overcome with heat, tobacco, and strong drink, will drop a tear down the well choked by the bodies of the fifth Prussian regiment of the line, while enthusiastic Celts will strive to glean a grass blade from the spot where the colonel of the Chasseurs d'Afrique dropped with an epigram in a passing gleam of victory. But how much is to be gone through before we come to all that! All the horrors have to be enacted we shall talk of so lightly or sententiously. How much suffering to be shared among the helpless and innocent —how much of disappointed hope and blighted ambition even for those who play for the stakes of the game! Is it next year, or when, that our guide-books will have to be rewritten and our maps remade? Before we have done with it, shall palms on the Bosphorus share the fate of firs on the Rhine; or shall England once again bear the roar of foreign guns in the Medway? The man must be a fool who ventures to push speculation to prediction; but at least, by idealizing the horrors of war we may appreciate the blessings of neutrality.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF AUGUST 6.

THE BEST "CHURCH SERVICE."
Matrimony.

A WORD FROM THE WISE.

"Music first, and dancing afterwards," said a diner-out, "is simply *gamut and spinnidge.*"

TOUCHING.

"Confound the War!" says Mr. Hardup, "one won't be able to leave the country."

CASTIGATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Hardened Young Culprit (to menacing Papa)—"Do you mean to say you're goin' to VIP me, ole Boy?"

HARD WORK ON THE TURF.

Betting cannot but be a most fatiguing pursuit. For instance, the people who "stand to win," how tired they must feel!

UNIVERSAL TOPICS.

Two things are uppermost in everybody's thoughts just now, when the war is commencing and the money market in a state of agitation,—the Rhine and the Rhino.

HIGH JINKS.

The Rev. Alban Rochet has his photograph taken in "full ritualistic fig" to present to his flock.

Country Photographer—"The boys might be belovated a little 'igher, your Reverence!"

PRUSSIAN ARMY TAILORS.

The term "tailoring," in the language of pigeon-shooters, means, we suppose, effectually shooting the pigeon. It is a piece of slang by which the Prussians might aptly describe the work of their needle-gun.

DELIGHTFUL FOR UNCLE TOM.

(Who has not the "acquired taste" for children, and has just arrived, hot and tired, and very late for dinner).

Nephew—"O Uncle! we've come to help you dress, and Baby's coming too, and we've brought the new Puppies to show you, and mamma says dinner will be ready in five minutes!"

"SIX OF ONE AND HALF-A-DOZEN OF THE OTHER!"

John Bull—"Pon my word, you're a nice couple!" France—"Blague! mon cher! It is nothing! If I'd wanted Belgium, why have I not taken it any time these four years?

Prussia—"Mein Lieber Johann! You cannot believe that—as so respectable, so religious friend—connected by marriage also? You cannot believe it!"

FROM THE STREETS.

A Street Conjuror complained the other day that he couldn't throw the knives and balls about, because he did not feel in the vein.

"In what vein?" asked a bystander, weakly.

"The juggler vein, of course, stupid!" was the answer.

[The bystander retired.

GEE WOE, WAGNER!

A Solo by Mr. Crusty, after hearing a Selection from the Opera of Tannhauser.

"The music of the future," eh?
Well some may think it pleasant?
But when such trash again they play,
I'll for the future hope I may
Not be among the present!

NO BOMBAST.

Louis Napoleon has equalled, if not his uncle, at least somebody very like him. The following words conclude the proclamation which he commissioned Eugenie to read to the French Navy:—

"Go, then, display with pride your national colours. In seeing the tricoloured flag waving above our vessels of war, the enemy will know that everywhere it carries in its folds the honour and glory of France."

Nothing finer or more characteristic than this was ever said in the very palmiest days of the old Astley's Theatre by the grat GOMERSAL.

THOUGHTS OF GREAT MEN.
(Now first Collected.)

"O SOLITUDE! by rushy banks of sedgy streams flowing through extra-parochial places, by mountain torrents unpolluted by the sewage of corporate towns, by boundless prairies where the lone eagle hovers in the eyry to swoop down on his hot weather, on the more lonely lamb, we woo, we court, we molest thee! Thy votaries, thy devotees, thy honorary members are to be found *alike* in the unquestioned stillness of the arenaceous Sahara, and the multiplied hum of populous cities; on the margin of the sequestered lake where the turtle coos and the lily blows, and in the midst of the manufacturing districts; on the crowning peak of the inaccessible Alp, and on the top of the Monument.

"Poets have sung thee, prose writers praised thee; philosophers have analysed thy advantages, and eremits retreated from the world and the Row to the shelter of thy unfading arms; and all classes of society in turn have been unanimous in considering thee an awful bore."—ZIMMERMANN.

"Education has its limits, its boundary wall, its termini. It cannot transmute the uncouth clown into the polished courtier, nor bestow on the awkward dairymaid the grace and manner of a Dowager Duchess. It is the lever by which men raise themselves to lofty estate, the step-ladder by which they climb to eminent fortune, the lift which elevates them to the highest story in the altitudinous hotel of life. To be educated is to be armed and fortified against all the assaults and attacks of Vicissitude; to be possessed of a well-lined purse for the wants and desires of the rational appetite, to be independent of the fall in the Funds and the fluctuation of the Spanish Quicksilver Loan, to glide away from annoyance and carking anxiety, and the cares of a young family attacked by the disorders of infancy; but not to escape from street noises or the Incometax."—LOCKE.

"I have many vices, no virtues. I never make promises: I am therefore, more likely to perform them. Be careful of your means and your complexion. We dine to live, and live to dine. Punctuality is the bane of existence. Be honest if you can, but, above all things, be polite. Like oil, love none. You had far better apply your knife to your throat than put it to your *mouth*. If you drop your *h's*, Society will drop you. Take care of the luxuries of life, the necessaries will take care of themselves. If you play, and lose your stake, don't be chopfallen. Be gay, be cheerful: if you are out of pocket, you need not be out of smiles. Use ivory hair-brushes."—LORD CHESTERFIELD.

PARISIAN OPINION.

(FROM A PARISIAN.)

PARIS, AUGUST 3.

We have news at last, news of the war, great news, if we are to believe the official despatch and the newspapers, which head the communication "First victory! Saarbrück taken!" But when one looks into the affair more closely the event does not seem to have been very important. The Emperor's private secretary telegraphs to the Minister of the Interior that there was yesterday morning "a serious engagement" between the French and the Prussian troops, and that, in spite of the strength of the enemy's position, the Prussians have been driven out of Saarbrück. The town is said to be more than half destroyed, and to be in the possession of the French. This would look as if there had been a severe struggle, but a despatch from the Emperor to the Empress conveys another impression. "The Prussians," says Napoleon, "made a brief resistance" (*une courte résistance*), and he adds that only one officer and ten soldiers have been killed on our side. Had the position of the enemy been very strong, and had they wished to defend it, it is probable that they would have shown a somewhat longer resistance, nor is it likely that a "serious engagement" would have cost only the lives of one officer and ten soldiers.

The news would, in fact, tend to confirm a report which I have heard repeated by many knowing persons since the beginning of the war, to the effect that the Prussians, after a mere show of resistance, would surrender the country situated between the Saar and the Rhine and retire to a better position, there to give battle. I am not a strategist, and would not pretend to pronounce on the value of this plan; but I will venture to say from mere knowledge of human nature that it is advantageous for Prussia that France should be allowed to play the part of invader towards the German people. Peasants will not look back to the causes of the war, and the army which first crosses the frontier will be in their eyes the aggressor. Be that as it may, this affair will probably hold no place in the history of the war when it comes to be written, and we need not dwell on it. *Nous en verrons bien d'autres.*

One might have supposed, however, that the boy prince, who had never seen fighting before, would have felt some emotion; but we are told by his father that he was not in the least moved (*nullement impressionné*). If France were practically, as well as theoretically, an hereditary monarchy, there would be something alarming in this precocious insensibility to war and bloodshed. As it is it may not much matter. We may hope, moreover, that the paternal account is somewhat exaggerated, and that the poor child felt more than he showed.

On the whole, it is satisfactory to get news of some sort, although official news must always be accepted here with "reserve." The public was growing nervous and irritable at the long silence and suspense, and was not to be pacified by the official announcement that on Sunday last the Emperor and the Prince Imperial had heard mass and had even gone on foot to the church. As might have been expected, all kinds of rumours were flying about, and on Saturday there was a report (which spread like wildfire and was pretty generally believed) of a battle in which thousands of our soldiers and one marshal of France (MacMahon) had been killed. It had probably no other foundation than the attack on Saarbrück on the 28th, which a Prussian official bulletin, as you may remember, said was repulsed. As nothing was told officially of this skirmish, popular imagination had magnified it into a defeat. This should be a lesson to the Government. Every day shows more clearly how injudicious it has been to prevent the newspaper correspondents from keeping the public informed. There was little fear that French journalists living with officers and in a military atmosphere would have been deficient in patriotic ardour. As their reports in their respective newspapers would have come back to the camp and been read there on the morrow, mere selfish interest and the desire to be well treated would have sufficed to make them guarded in their strictures. Setting aside patriotism, the reporters would have been naturally inclined to feel for those whose dangers and privations they shared in some degree. Public ardour would have been kept up by spirited narratives. As regards neutral nations, I am convinced that the belligerent from whose camp the most minute and well-written intelligence is forwarded will obtain the greatest amount of sympathy. The French soldier especially could but gain friends by having his sayings and doings repeated.

But silence is golden when compared to the brazen deception practised on the public by our official and semi-official organs when they do speak. Their unscrupulous deceit has been especially shown in the fashion in which the opinions of your press and your Parliament have been reported. The *Times* the other day called attention to the manner in which the *Journal Officiel* published as extracted from its columns the conversation in the House of Commons on the secret treaty, entirely omitting Mr. Disraeli's remarks and making Mr. Gladstone say that "the treaty was undeserving of confidence." Since then the system has been persevered in, and our Government organs have, one and all, for instance, given as Lord Granville's personal opinions the statement which that Minister had received from M. de Lavalette, and which he merely repeated in the House of Lords. The *Patrie* adds that the Lords "declared themselves satisfied" with these explanations. The truth was, as you know, that Lord Granville simply read a despatch which he intended to forward to Lord Lyons, embodying M. de Lavalette's defence, and that, as he (Lord Granville) tendered no explanations whatsoever, the House had no occasion to be satisfied or dissatisfied with them. The falsification of all foreign documents and news is quite disgraceful.

Great anxiety is felt as to the attitude which England will assume. The secret treaty, in fact, has only been denied and explained away for fear of the effect it would produce in England. In reality, most Frenchmen think it quite legitimate, but of course they do not care to say so till there appears some chance of carrying it out. It would not do to offend England by saying that Belgium is to be the prize of the war for France, for that would have the effect of making success more doubtful; but when success is obtained it may be very difficult, even for England, to prevent the victor from seizing the prize. If on your side of the channel you really do consider yourselves bound in honour, if you really are determined to protect the neutrality of Belgium—and even I cannot help sometimes feeling doubts on the subject—it is full time your Government should speak out. Diplomatic reticence and periphrases are all very well in times of diplomatic negotiation, but in times of war surely statesmen should be outspoken if they wish to be heard amid the war of cannon. Mr. Gladstone's speech on Monday night, you may rest assured, will be misinterpreted here, or at any rate will be interpreted as meaning indecision. The present war with Prussia is but a slight misfortune as compared to the calamity of a war with England; yet you are drifting into a quarrel with France from the sheer dread of offending her. That public opinion in England will force even an unwilling Government into a defence of Belgium when she is absolutely threatened there seems little doubt; Belgium will not be absolutely threatened till Prussia is beaten, and then England and France will be alone face to face. It may be, of course, that firm notes and earnest diplomatic expostulations have been addressed to our Government by yours, but even if this is the case something more public is required. If once the opinion gains ground here among the public that Belgium may be had at the price of a certain number of battles; if once our Government is given out that Belgium and the Rhine are the prize our armies are struggling for—and the fear of England is the only restraint at present—it will be very difficult to keep down the covetous, vain glorious spirit which will have been awakened here. Were Napoleon inclined to be moderate after victory—even Englishmen, I suppose, hardly believe in his moderation now—France would slip out of his hands. He must renounce his throne, or aggrandize France not only in prestige, but territorially. The partition of Poland as a political crime would sink into insignificance as compared to the violent subjugation of peaceful, free, and prosperous Belgium. Now or never is the time for Europe, with England at her head, to pronounce a calm but firm *non possumus.*—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

M. EMILE OLLIVIER.

IF M. Emile Ollivier has the rare faculty of knowing when he is well off, he is, perhaps, the one man in Europe who is satisfied with the present state of affairs on the Continent. Napoleon III. has chosen war in preference to peace, but only as the lesser of two evils. Count Bismarck accepts it as a necessity, but only because without it his political ends cannot be attained. M. Ollivier's position is different from both these. War was the one event which could drape the catastrophe which his own acts had made inevitable. Hereafter, when the failure of the constitutional experiment of 1870 comes to be analyzed and accounted for there may be careless or charitable people who will say that the war was somehow the cause of it, and that, if peace could have been preserved, M. Ollivier would have brought things to a different issue. It is true that the briefest reference to chronology must always suffice to disprove this amiable theory, and to show that constitutional liberty had been lying dead for weeks and months before the war came to give it decent burial. But those are not the persons by whom any reference to chronology will never be made, and many more by whom it will be forgotten as soon as made, and by these two classes M. Ollivier may long be regarded as a Liberal Minister for whom circumstances were too strong. In a sense no doubt this is the fact. M. Ollivier found circumstances very much too strong for him, but they were circumstances of his own creation and his own ordering. Parliamentary government has been once more immolated in France, but it is no external necessity that has demanded the victim. It has been sacrificed to the vanity and the self-will of a Minister who imagines that to dress himself up in a court suit is all that is wanted to make the Empire liberal.

If we look at the successive phases of M. Ollivier's recent history, we shall better understand the extravagant self-confidence which has been the principal characteristic of his political career. In the early part of the year the Emperor Napoleon entrusted M. Ollivier with the task of forming a parliamentary Ministry. It was obvious that very great difficulties must attend upon the execution of such a commission. Even if the Emperor were perfectly sincere in his professed intention of turning constitutional king in his old age, there was still danger lest old habits should prove too strong for new resolutions and lead him to slip back, without any fixed design of doing so, into the familiar groove of Personal Government. The first duty therefore, of a Liberal statesman taking office under these circumstances was to make his Cabinet as homogeneous as possible. If the Emperor should ever think of retracing his steps his first effort would be to introduce divisions among his Ministers. To break openly with the whole Liberal party would seem like an admission that he had repented of his concessions, and it is the pride of Napoleon III. never to repent of anything. Irresolute and shifty as he is by nature and habit, he likes to have it thought that every act is part of a series planned long before—each member of which conduces in its place and degree to the accomplishment of that final result which has been present to his mind from the beginning. A divided Cabinet would serve to disguise his retreat. There might be resignations of individual Ministers, but the general constitution and policy of the Government would be supposed to remain unchanged. M. Ollivier wholly failed to appreciate the Emperor's policy in this respect. Instead of insisting as an indispensable condition of taking office that the members of his Cabinet should all be Liberals, he began by showing himself quite careless whether any of them were Liberals. He was quite ready to have formed a Ministry from the Right. Most men in his position would have felt the importance of confronting the Emperor with a strong body of tried friends and supporters. To M. Ollivier such a precaution would no doubt have seemed a contemptible exhibition of self-distrust. His single presence was enough, he held, to give a Liberal Cabinet the strength and solidity it needed. With that essential element secured he shattered nothing when the other Ministers might be. Their views would take shape and colour from his. Like Providence, he might choose the weakest or the meanest instruments to compass his beneficent designs. An Ollivier Ministry might include M. Rouher himself, and yet its policy be unaffected by the addition.

When the negotiations with the Right failed, M. Ollivier went back to his friends of the Left Centre. What passed between them was never made public, but we may be sure that Count Daru and M. Buffet did not waive their objections to taking office without obtaining a promise from M. Ollivier that certain necessary reforms should be effected in due course of time. Nor can there be much doubt that the foundation of those reforms in the eyes of these two statesmen would be the return of a new Corps Législatif by a really free election. It may easily be understood that this condition, though it might be formally acceded to by the Emperor, was never intended to be carried out. That it has been secured the victory of the Liberal party would have been in a great measure won. An election conducted without administrative pressure of any kind, and having for its avowed object the creation of a Chamber pledged to give effect to the reforms initiated by a thoroughly Liberal Cabinet, might have made the latter a match even for Napoleon III. To prevent this catastrophe the Emperor had recourse to the plébiscite. Probably the intention to try this expedient was of longer standing, and dated back to the time when the Emperor was first recovering from the panic into which he had been thrown by the general election of last year. But the moment of its being resorted to was, we suspect, determined by the insistance of Count Daru and M. Buffet on a reform bill and a dissolution. Still, if the Cabinet had been united in opposition to the plébiscite, the Emperor would have been placed in a position of great difficulty. His plan was to take a popular vote on certain constitutional changes of small importance in the expectation that the result would be accepted by the country as a fresh recognition of his person and dynasty. But if the very men through whose instrumentality these changes had been effected had been foremost in proclaiming their insufficiency, if the authors of the new Constitution had themselves declared that the introduction into it of the Imperial right to appeal to the people deprived it of such provisional value as it might otherwise have possessed, the Emperor might have shrunk from the prospect of a large negative vote. The last chance of the Liberal Ministry lay in their holding together at this critical moment and giving the Emperor no option between accepting their united resignations or abandoning the projected plébiscite.

Why M. Ollivier did not see matters in the same light as MM. Daru and Buffet is not hard to divine. His characteristic vanity betrayed him in two ways. In the first place, no doubt, he profoundly believed himself capable of guiding the Emperor at his pleasure. To his severely practical mind what did it matter whether there was a plébiscite or not? either way M. Ollivier would still be in office, and, with him at the helm, the vessel of the State could not by any possibility go wrong. In the second place, public opinion had somehow assumed without question that so long as Count Daru was in the Ministry he, and not M. Ollivier, was the real chief of it. We may be certain that no one was more assured of the falsehood of this theory than M. Ollivier; but a man may be very much irritated by reports which he believes to be lies, and M. Ollivier's inherent conviction of his own importance was probably not proof against the annoyance of knowing that in popular estimation he occupied but a subordinate place in his own Cabinet. If we put these two forms of vanity together, we shall have no difficulty in divining why he elected to remain in office after the retirement of his two colleagues.

From that moment he has found his level. He has served the Emperor's turn, and there is nothing more left for him to do. His position in the Cabinet has become that of a secretary or a copying clerk. The Duke of Gramont has been the real Minister, and M. Emile Ollivier has been relegated to the lobby to communicate unimportant secrets to such of the deputies as are not of mark enough to get near the Minister for Foreign Affairs. At what precise moment he will be dismissed from office is uncertain, and as now that a war has come his continuance there is a matter of no moment whatever, there is no reason that we know of why he should not be left to go on writing officious exculpations to the *Times*, and seeking meaningless interviews with the Duke of Gramont, until such time as the return of peace makes it convenient to the Emperor to surround himself once more with men of like sympathies with himself. Indeed, unless the Emperor has a tenderness for M. Ollivier such as men seldom feel for discarded tools, he will be in no hurry to get rid of him. His career has ended in a way that must gratify to the keenest enmity, and even the self-esteem that has brought him to this pass will scarcely avail to console him under it. To feel, as even he must feel by this time, that after throwing over his party in the belief that his unassisted efforts would win an easy victory for Liberal principles he has been outwitted by the veteran conspirator with whom he had to do, and is now exhibited in the eyes of Europe as the puppet he is, with no influence upon events, no effective share in the conduct of public affairs, no knowledge of his master's intentions, no control over his master's designs—could the most inventive cruelty devise a present more galling, or a future more hopeless?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF AUG. 5.)

MR. CARDWELL'S ASSURANCES DOUBTED.

Mr. Cardwell must have ascertained by this time that his statement as to the military force at command in this country, and of the supply of arms, stores, &c., does not satisfy public anxiety. There is a general suspicion that his figures, though they may be technically accurate, are capable of conveying false impressions. This being the case, it would be wise to abate these uneasy suspicions by such a statement as would be received with perfect confidence. And as to his figures, was he really accurate when he stated the other day that we have 300,000 Sniders in store? Have we more than half as many, all told?

CHAOS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The London correspondent of the *Constitutionnel*, who signs his letters "John Willkon," has sent the following communication to that journal:—"To give your readers an idea of the impossibility of England breaking her neutrality, we may cite an example which shows the chaos into which the organization of the army has fallen. A few days ago a detachment of artillery was sent from Woolwich to Aldershot to bring back some guns to the depôt, but the carriages were so damaged that it was found necessary to spike the guns. It was with the greatest difficulty that the carriages, whose planks were disjointed, and whose wheels only held on by a miracle, were carried away. We are assured that the want of war material is in the same condition. There is a want of ammunition; the weapons (Snider and Martini) are greatly inferior to those of France or Prussia. It is not an army, it's a ruin." Evidently "Wilkson" is not a patriot.

HEAVY LADEN SOLDIERS.

The military correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* remarks that the French 80 to battle with much less baggage than the Prussians did in the Danish war of 1864, and the German war of 1866. In 1859 even the general of a brigade in the French army in Italy was not allowed to take more than three horses with him, and the number of transport horses and remounts is much less with the French than with the Prussians. This, says the correspondent, is a result of the great experience which the French have had of warfare. "In 1866 we all had by far too many things with us, and a great number of persons accompanied the army as amateurs, who did more harm than good. As we were always victorious, this excess of horses, waggons, and distinguished visitors was not of very much consequence, although in many cases they delayed the arrival of provisions which were urgently required. But if the Prussian army had been defeated, this multitude of useless things and people would have caused tremendous confusion. Unnecessary waggons would have impeded the retreat, and perhaps have caused the capture by the enemy of guns, ammunition, and soldiers."

THE PROPHET TALLEYRAND.

To what extent can men prophesy, and is the gift confined to the just made perfect? Talleyrand is made to speak as follows in his "Memoirs:"—

"We must not delude ourselves; the European equilibrium, of which we laid the foundation at the congress of Vienna, will not be eternal. Some day it will tumble, but it promises us some years of peace. What threatens to break it up at a period more or less distant are the aspirations which are becoming universal in the centre of Germany. The necessities of defence and of a common danger have prepared their minds for German unity. That idea will continue to develop, and some day one of the great Powers who form part of the confederation will form the desire to realize this unity for its own profit. Austria is not to be feared; being composed of scraps and morsels, and having no unity at home, she cannot dream of exporting it abroad. It is Prussia, then, that should be watched. She will try the venture; and if she succeeds, then all the conditions of the balance of power will be changed, and it will be necessary to seek for Europe a new basis and a new organization."

Having examined the more or less difficult circumstances amid which this reconstruction will be effected, M. Talleyrand interrogates France as being the nation most interested in combating the unification movement or in seeking to be compensated for it. All this reads as if written after the facts instead of many years before them.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF A GREAT EMPIRE.

A correspondent writes to us from Accra, as follows:—"The Volta is the only navigable river on the Gold Coast, and flows through countries abounding in cotton and palm oil. But for the last five years it has been shut by a horde of pirates settled on an island strongly fortified by nature, and in every way well suited for their purposes. Water that even a steamer was absolutely necessary; the Gold Coast Government does not yet possess one, and it was arranged that the Administrator of Lagos, Captain Glover, R.N. (who surveyed part of the river last year), should lend his steamer and the personal aid to Mr. Ussher, the Administrator of the Gold Coast, who also called into the field a large body of native militia. The result of the expedition has been the capture of the island and the extermination of the pirates; and it is hoped that the Government will employ a small steamer expressly to protect the trade of this important river. Much courage was displayed not only by the pirates, who were fighting for their lives, but by the native gentlemen, goldsmiths, farmers, canoemen, and labourers, who composed the British force. The expedition is remarkable as having been carried out by two white men only—Administrators Ussher and Glover, who fired the canister, shells, rockets, &c., themselves. A surgeon and myself were present merely as spectators. All the rest, from the engineer downwards, were Africans. This shows that the negroes have already learned much under us, and it is my conviction that these much despised West African Governments are laying the foundations of a great empire."

DIPLOMATIC HINTS.

Sir H. Bulwer made some remarks on Monday which from their practical wisdom as well as epigrammatic force deserve a place in the next text-book of diplomacy that may be published, and in the meantime might, perhaps, be set as copy-lines to the younger members of the various Chancelleries. "Wherever there is secrecy there is danger," is a maxim in the spirit of the age; and Sir Henry is certainly justified in his wonder that our Foreign Office never attempted to discover who was Prim's mysterious candidate, or to impress upon him the danger of exciting French susceptibilities. Here is another observation which might be used as a "marginal note," in lawyer's phrase, to a great body of history: "All treaties are rules which nations lay down for their guidance, but rules which they never observe when there is a strong temptation of gain on the one side and no risk of danger on the other. And therefore, if you wish to have your treaties observed, you must be able to defend them. You must say that you will defend them, and you must have allies on whom you can count who will defend them with you." In illustration of this remark Sir H. Bulwer mentioned a circumstance which is new, at least, to us. It appears that the ink of the signatures to the treaty of 1831, guaranteeing Belgian neutrality and independence, was hardly dry when M. de Talleyrand, who had signed it for France, proposed to Baron Bulow, who represented Prussia, and Lord Palmerston, who was the English plenipotentiary, to hand over the little kingdom to France, merely reserving Antwerp as a free town to please England.

THE COST OF MARRIAGE IN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

The natives in England may often gain useful lessons from the natives in India who, having begun to learn wisdom under our rule, are gradually becoming wiser than their rulers. The extravagance of the native community in India as regards their marriage ceremonials has long been a source of embarrassment to them, and has led to infanticide and other evils. A movement has lately been set on foot at Allahabad with the view of effecting a reform in this respect, and Rao Bukptawer Singh, a subordinate judge in that place, has spared no effort to denounce what he styles "this pernicious custom." One caste, the Kayattes, is stated to have become convinced of the folly of the practice, and to have fixed a maximum which in future is not to be exceeded. A similar movement might with advantage be started in England, where the sums spent on trousseaux are often out of all proportion to the income of the bride's family or the position to be occupied in society by her and her intended husband. A waggon load of gowns and bonnets is hardly considered sufficient outfit for a young lady who before the expiration of six months will be much more breaking her heart over the butcher's or grocer's bill. Marriage is, in fact, to the milliner what death is to the undertaker—an opportunity for extracting as much money as possible from the relatives of the victims. The former trades on our joy as the latter trades on our sorrow. At the root of the evil lies that awful "respectability" which is the cause of nearly all our crimes and miseries. We do what we know to be wrong because we think it is the right thing to do, and fill the pockets of the sleek tradesman who, although he smiles upon us with graceful condescension, says to himself all the time, "What fools these people are!"

IT'S A ILL WIND, &c.

Although we call the war a wicked war and other hard names, it is a painful truth that it affords occupation and a pleasing excitement to many who languished under the stagnation of peace. The mapsellers and newspaper boys have true cause for gratitude to Bismarck and the Emperor; nor have they any reason to find fault with the state of feeling in this country—any old map of Europe headed "war map" finds a ready sale, and in the absence of news from the scene of operations, anticipations of what possibly may occur printed in very large letters on newspaper placards are quite sufficient to appease the natural craving for intelligence. We should perhaps be better pleased with an account of a terrific battle six days in the week; but in the meantime a slight skirmish, in skilful hands, can be dressed up without much difficulty to look on a placard like the battle of Leipsic, and gives a momentary thrill not to be despised. When the clerk, as he plods his weary way homewards at close of day dreads to meet his wife and join the family circle at dinner in his cottage in the suburbs without news of bloodshed, he is agreeably surprised by seeing the word "Battle" in large type staring at him from the pavement, and not until he has invested a copper does he find that he has overlooked the word "Impending" in very small type, which considerably modifies the gratification he felt at the announcement of the strife. But if we feel this morbid craving for excitement while we revel in a luxurious neutrality, what shall we feel if at some future day we have ourselves to strike a blow not for conquest but for life? Perhaps we shall then realize that "Tiger hunting is a very fine amusement so long as we hunt the tiger, but it is rather awkward when the tiger takes it into his head to hunt us."

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT IN BRITAIN AND INDIA.

We drew attention not long ago to the curious investigations made by the president of the Anthropological Society into the height and weight of inhabitants of the United Kingdom. The Government of India has been following the example of Dr. Beddoes, and has called for annual returns on the same subject from the ten provinces. The table from the North-Western Provinces is before us, and the results it furnishes, derived wholly from the police and convicts, may be compared with those obtained from less exclusive data in Great Britain:—

	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
	Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	oz.
United Kingdom—				
Inverclaire farmer ...	5	11½	200	0
Scotland, average ...	5	7¾	155	0
England, average ...	5	6¾	145	0
Ireland, average ...	5	6¾	138	0
North-West Provinces of India—				
Christian and Parsee Police ...	5	6	140	0
Christian Convict ...	5	5½	122	4
Sikh Police ...	5	8	139	0
Sikh Convict ...	5	5	121	9
Bengalee Policeman ...	5	7	133	0
Bengalee Convict ...	5	4½	107	0
Mahomedan Policeman ...	5	6	128	0
Mahomedan Convict ...	5	4½	109	8

It is satisfactory to gather from this table that at any rate in India might is on the side of right, and that the police are more than a match for the ruffians. We very much doubt whether in London there is to be found the same happy state of things, and it might be worth Colonel Henderson's while to recruit the slender ranks of his police force by a few stalwart Sikhs capable of coping with the gentry who frequent the Embankment. The prejudices of caste and colour might, perhaps, make them less acceptable to the servant girls of the metropolis, but their abstinence from animal food would work a reform in butchers' bills which in these hard times would be highly appreciated by Paterfamilias.

THE EMPEROR AND MR. JONES.

On reading the telegram which the Emperor sent to the Empress after the engagement at Saarbrück, it is impossible not to be struck with the sublime difference which exists between the style of command in persons and ages. Supposing the Emperor to be simply Mr. Jones with a small son baptized Thomas. He telegraphs to Mrs. Jones that he has taken Thomas into the thick of a battle. Tom, he says, has just received his "baptism of fire." We were in the front rank, and the bullets fell at our feet. Tom has kept one of them which fell close by him. Several soldiers were affected to tears at the sight of his excessive coolness. Can we doubt that Mrs. Jones would either write or telegraph to her husband saying, How could you be so stupid as to take the child into the middle of such danger. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, and I am not surprised to hear that the soldiers burst into tears at the exhibition of your folly. Of course this would be vulgar to the last degree; and did Mr. Jones, if he had a spark of high feeling in his temperament, would pay not the slightest attention to Mrs. Jones's request; but still, whatever romance may attach to the style pursued with regard to the Prince Imperial, it cannot be denied that there is a romance perhaps not so sublime, but still quite as estimable, in the conduct of Mrs. Jones, when what is termed "all the mother" bursts out in her remonstrance. In this hour of glory and bloodshed it is of course useless to advance homely doctrines, otherwise we would venture to express a hope that the Prince Imperial, when in after years he looks at the bullet which he has saved from the heights of Saarbrück, will not allow his feelings to be carried beyond the bounds of reason by this interesting relic, but will bear in mind that leaden plummets of this description sometimes make horrible gaps in family circles, and that all Europe, though deeply interested in his "baptism of fire," will feel it a great kindness if he will try in after life not to kill more Europeans than are necessary to keep up his family name.

FRENCH "COOKERY."

It is probably needless to warn our readers against the untrustworthiness of official telegrams of the war from either side. Little skirmishes will be magnified into great engagements, and it is quite certain that whatever victories are gained will be made the most of, while we shall not hear in the first instance from either combatant of his own reverses. In this there is nothing novel or singular. It is only a repetition of the familiar habits of belligerents, and human nature is quite sufficient to account for it. There is, however, a special caution relating to the war correspondence in the French papers which must be given. At the recent interview between M. Ollivier and the journalists of Paris, in which the latter entreated him to remove the prohibition upon correspondents at head-quarters, M. Texier, an able and well-known writer for the press, was one of the speakers, and the following report of his arguments is taken from the *Debats*:—

"M. Texier, who went through the Italian campaign as correspondent for the *Siecle*, related with remarkable verve and precision the part which the newspaper correspondents played during the war of 1859. M. Texier recalled the battle of Montebello and the demonstration made by the French army on the side of Pavia, in order to conceal the real movement on the Tessin and Magenta, and he affirmed that the newspaper correspondents were not strangers to the error into which the enemy's generals were drawn. The correspondents, so far from the truth, then understood that it was their duty to deceive the Austrians (*leur devoir qui était de tromper les Autrichiens*)."

In other words, M. Texier's conception of the function of a patriotic journalist is not merely to avoid mentioning facts which might be of service to the enemy, but to set himself deliberately and systematically to tell lies in order to mislead the generals on the other side, regardless of the fact that the rest of the world, and perhaps even posterity, may thus be deluded also. It is as well to bear this in mind in reading French contemporary history, not only of the war but of other events.

AYRTON'S IDEAS OF ART.

Mr. Ayrton the other evening, in answer to a question put to him respecting the colonnade of Burlington House, said that he believed it was not the colonnade but the gateway which was saved for re-erection—that the latter was deposited in Battersea Park, and that he had no plan for utilizing it. This last observation caused "a laugh," though it is difficult to understand the joke, unless indeed the fun consisted in the contemptuous tone adopted by the First Commissioner of Works with regard to one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe. Mr. Ayrton evidently does not know what has become of the colonnade, yet it was not so despised in less utilitarian days than the present, and is thus described by Horace Walpole: "As we have few examples of architecture more noble and imposing than that colonnade, I cannot help mentioning the effect it had on myself. I had not only never seen it, but had never heard of it, at least with any attention, when, soon after my return from Italy, I was invited to a ball at Burlington House. As I passed under the gateway, by night, it could not strike me. At daybreak, looking out of the windows to see the sunrise, I was surprised with the vision of the colonnade that fronted me. It seemed one of those edifices in fairy tales that are raised by genii in a night-time." Sir William Chambers says, "Few in this vast city suspect, I believe, that behind an old wall in Piccadilly there is one of the finest pieces of architecture of Inigo Jones." Hogarth's famous print, executed in 1731, called "The Man of Taste," probably in anticipation of Mr. Ayrton, contains a view of Burlington-gate, and represents Pope whitewashing the front, and bespattering the Duke of Chandos with the wet brush as he cleans the pilasters, while Lord Burlington serves him the post in the capacity of labourer. How little did Gay think when he wrote, "Burlington's fair palace still remains; Beauty within—without, proportion reigns," how soon its portions and proportions would be found gracing the wilds of Battersea Park, with no one capable of forming "a plan for utilizing them."

AMBULANCE ORGANISATION.

An appeal made by the French "National Society of Help to Wounded Soldiers in Time of War" at Paris has been followed by numerous offers of service from surgeons and hospital students. Stores of surgical materials of all kinds have been rapidly developed. Ambulances are being organized, and the personnel of the first ambulance has been completed. It has been calculated as to numbers and grades on the same system as is followed in the regular military service—viz. one surgeon-in-chief, four surgeons, ten assistant surgeons, twelve sub-assistant surgeons, with a proportion of infirmiers. A chaplain, purveyor and assistants, and mule transport conductors, are also attached to each ambulance. The following is the principle on which the grades have been allotted. The sub-assistant surgeons are selected from the medical students, assistant surgeons from French doctors of medicine and from the "internes" (house-surgeons). The surgeons are recruited from the *elite* of the hospital assistant surgeons. According to the *Figaro*, M. Liégeois, agrégé and surgeon-in-chief of the Hospital du Midi, is surgeon-in-chief of the "First Ambulance," just organized; Dr. Gillette, Prosector at the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Good, formerly a volunteer surgeon in the United States army; Dr. Martin and Dr. Sanné being the surgeons. The names of the assistant and sub-assistant surgeons are also mentioned. It is left to the Minister of War to indicate the corps d'armée to which this First Volunteer Ambulance is to be attached. It is expected to leave Paris shortly, and on its departure will be followed by other ambulances which are in process of formation. The main principle adopted by the medical committee of the Volunteer Help Society has been to avoid as much as possible prolonged transport of wounded with gunshot fractures of bones, by treating them as near as practicable to the places of fighting. Each ambulance of a corps d'armée is accordingly divided into a flying ambulance with a few hospital tents, and a reserve ambulance establishment. On an action occurring the flying ambulance will give the first assistance. The reserve, with which the surgeon-in-chief will be, will reach the scene of conflict as quickly as possible, will establish a temporary field hospital, and leave the establishment of the flying ambulance free to follow the troops in case of their moving and making a further advance.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS IN CASE OF WAR.

The utility of the Channel Islands in the event of war on the Continent cannot be over-estimated. They are our advanced posts against Cherbourg and Brest, the only ports at present capable of receiving transports of considerable size. At enormous cost harbours have been constructed in Alderney and Jersey, mainly to shelter a fleet of observation. It is somewhat serious, therefore, to find that we have at present no telegraphic communication with these stations. Jersey is connected by telegraph with France, but the other islands are entirely isolated, and a telegraph *viâ* France is not that which would be most useful in some possible contingencies. There has been a bill in Parliament this session for enabling Government to lay down a cable, and to establish its usual monopoly, but the reason why it has only now been thought of is not very creditable to the geographical knowledge of the authorities in the Post Office, nor to the constitutional learning of their legal advisers. Mr. Scudamore admitted, in his examination before the House of Commons Committee on the bill, that the reason why it was found necessary was because no one remembered last year till it was too late that a b